Ahmadiyya GAZETTE USA

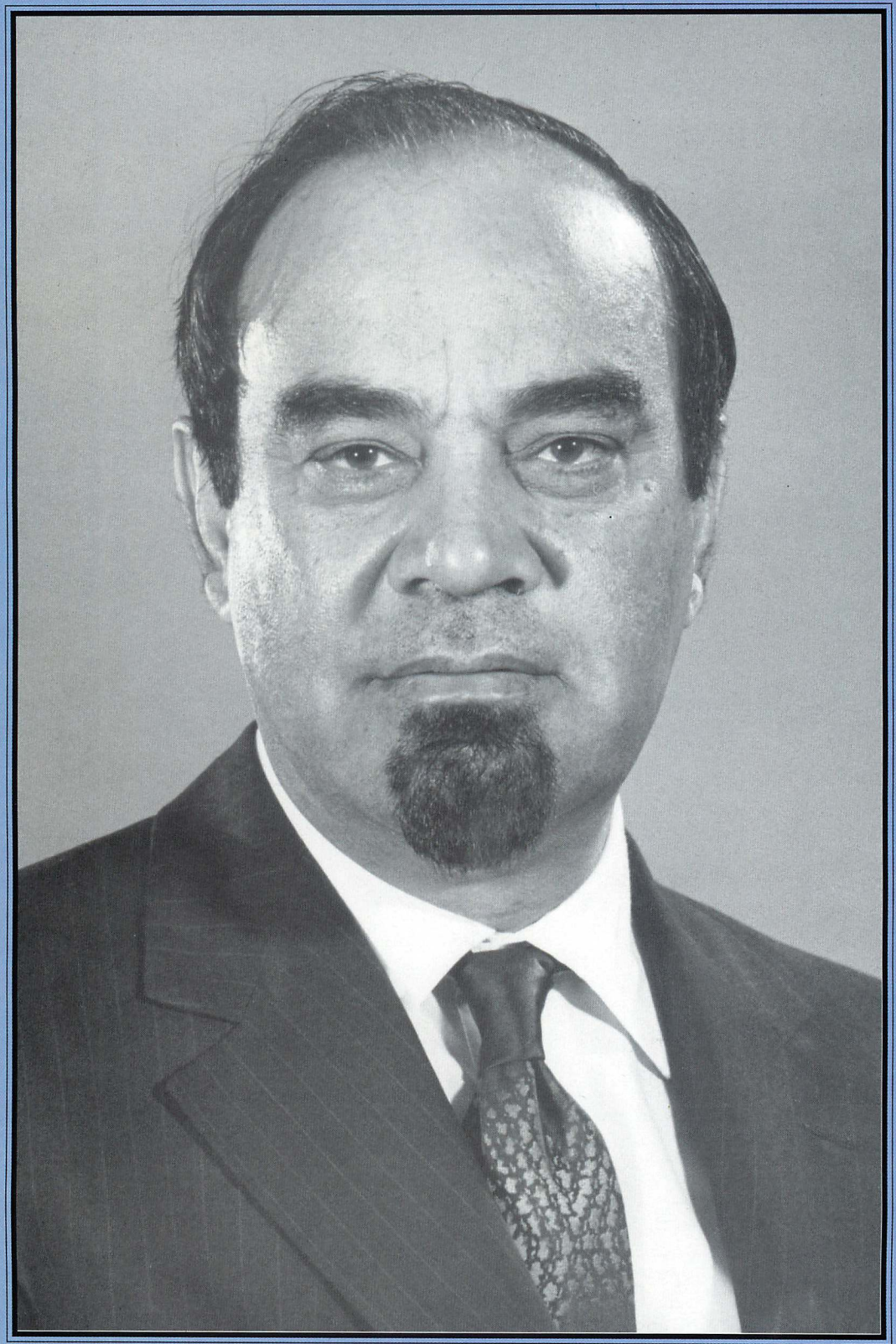
June-July 2003

Special Edition

Hazrat Sahibzada

M. M. Ahmad

A Symbol of Selfless Service, Integrity & Humility



Ahmadiyya Gazette

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From The Holy Quran

And the servants of the Gracious God are those who walk on the earth in a dignified manner, and when the ignorant address them, they say, 'Peace!' And who spend the night before their Lord, prostrate and standing. And who say, 'Our Lord, avert from us the punishment of Hell; for the punishment thereof is a lasting torment. It is indeed evil as a place of rest and as an abode. And those who, when they spend, are neither extravagant nor niggardly but moderate between the two. And those who call not on any other God along with Allah, nor kill a person that Allah has forbidden except for just cause, nor commit adultery (or fornication), and he who does that shall meet with the punishment of sin. Doubled to him will be the punishment on the Day of Resurrection, and he will abide therein disgraced; Except those who repent, and believe and do good deeds; for as to these, Allah will change their evil deeds into good deeds; and Allah is Most Forgiving, Merciful; And those who repent and do good deeds, indeed turn to Allah with true repentance; And those who bear not false witness, and when they pass by anything vain, they pass on with dignity; And those who, when they are reminded of the Signs of their Lord, fall not deaf and blind thereat; And those who say, 'Our Lord, grant us of our wives and children the delight of our eyes, and make us a model for the righteous. It is such as will be rewarded a high place in Paradise because they were steadfast, and they will be received therein with greeting and peace. Abiding therein. Excellent it is as a place of rest and as an abode. Say to the disbelievers: 'But for your prayer to Him my Lord would not care for you, you have indeed rejected the truth and the punishment of your rejection will now cleave to you.

(Holy Quran 25: 64-78)

Tribute to Hazrat Mian Sahib

by

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, Khalifat-ul-Massih IV

On a request to write something for Hazrat Mian Sahib's tomb stone, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, Khalifat-ul-Massih IV (r.a) wrote:

He was a complete devotee to the Khilafat-e-Ahmadiya and his unwavering love, obedience and devotion to the institution was of such a high magnitude that as a younger brother, I often felt embarrassed.

On a separate occasion Hazoor (r.a.) said about Hazrat Mian Sahib:

You all know M.M. Ahmad Sahib with all he has done in this world, his spiritual achievements are far greater than his worldly achievements.

Tribute to Hazrat Mian Sahib

by

Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad, Khalifat-ul-Massih V

In the message sent by Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Massih V (a.t.b.a.), at the occasion of 55th Jalsa Salana, USA, Hazoor wrote about Hazrat Mian Sahib (Marhoom):

Finally, one objective of the Jalsa Salana is that we should also remember persons who are no longer with us this year. I refer to one such person, my uncle, Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad Sahib, the Amir of USA from 1989 till his death on July 22, 2002 and whose funeral prayers I led in Rabwah. As there has been no formal occasion in the past, let me pay tribute to his distinguished career as a civil servant, statesman and Chairman of the Planning Commission of Pakistan and then as advisor to the World Bank. He was also a grandson of the Promised Missiah and the son of Hadhrat Mirza Bashir Ahmad Sahib razi Allahu anhu. He was totally obedient to three Khualafa of the Promised Messiah alaih salato wassalam. Among his many contributions to the USA Jama'at are that he brought about a change in its finances, in putting education in the forefront, developing ties with leaders of the world and speaking out against the persecution of Ahmadis. Allah bless his soul and exalt his status in paradise. Amin

Message From

Ahsanullah Zafar, Amir, USA

The Late Sahibzada M. M. Ahmad was a Godsend to the USA Jamaat through times of difficulties. Allah showed us His blessings through his Amarat. He loved for and cared for each individual member of the Jamaat. We all benefited in our understanding of Ahmadiyyat and in our ability to deal with life in America. His multifaceted accomplishments before coming to the USA are dealt with in this issue as well. Each one of us who knew him will keep him in our thoughts and prayers for times to come.

Message From

Mukhtar A. Cheema, Missionary Headquarters, USA

It was really a great privilege and honor for me that over a period of ten years I had the opportunity to render my sevices in America under the leadership of Hazrat Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad, commonly known by the name of M. M. Ahmad, the grandson of Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, the Promised Messaih and Mahdi (a.s.). He had a great love and respect for all the members of the community, his subordinates and missionaries. His love with Islam and devotion to Khilafat-e-Ahmadiyya can not be expressed in words. He was a great leader and a very humble servant of Islam and Ahmadiyyat. He had exceptional intellectual abilites. He was equally equipped with the secular and religious knowledge and had a very successful life in both spheres of life. His services to Ahmadiyya Muslim Community will be remembered in USA by the generations to come. When I take a quick look at his life, he looks to me one of those about whom Promised Messiah (a.s.) says;

"The members of my Jamaat will excel others in the field of knowledge and wisdom."

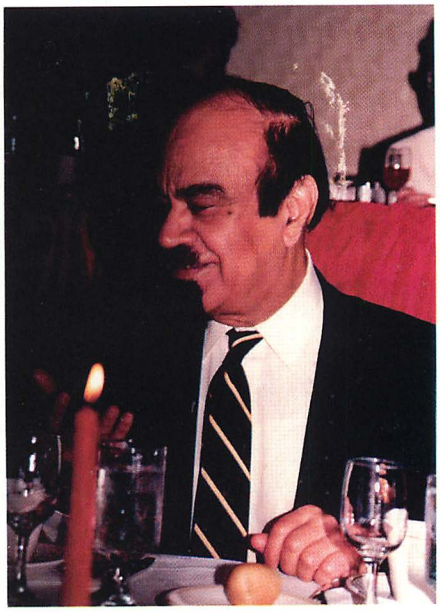
May Almighty Allah reward his efforts abundantly and grant him the highest station in paradise. Aameen.

Life Sketch of Hazrat Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad (1913—2002)

Hazrat Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad was grandson of Hazrat Massih Maud (as) and son of Hazrat Mirza Bashir Ahmad Sahib. He was born on Feb 28, 1913 in Qadian. He got his early education in Qadian. After his early education, he went to Government College Lahore for his B.A. degree.

After graduating from Government College, Lahore, he went to England for higher education. He was the first grandson of Hazrat Massih Maud (as) who went overseas for higher education. He studied at Oxford University in England and the same year he passed the I. C. S. which was considered the most prestigious exam of the subcontinent.

He married to Hazrat Sahibzadi Amatul Quyyum Bibi, the daughter of Hazrat Musleh Maud (ra) on December 26, 1938. His marriage ceremony was performed by Hazrat Musleh Maud (ra) at Bait-u-Nur in Qadian. He did not have any son or daughter on his own. Therefore, he adopted Zahir M. Ahmad Sahib, the son of Nasir Muhammad Sial Sahib and raised him with such an affection that could be given only to one's own son.



After return from England, he started his Indian Civil Service career as Officer Revenue in Sargodha and Multan. After a few years, he served as Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot and Mianwali.

At the time of partition of Pakistan and India, he did extraordinary service for Jamaat in various capacities. He also served as Finance Secretary and Aditional Chief Secretary in West Pakistan. He was also appointed as Deputy Chairman Planning, by President Ayub Khan, the then Chairman himself. In this capacity, he prepared the 5 year development plan for Pakistan. Terbela

Dam, Mangala Dam and various other irrigational systems were aftermath of this 5 year development plan.

He was Advisor on financial matters to President Yahya Khan during his tenure. This post is equivalent of Federal Minister. He prepared the historic federal budget of 1971-1972 when the country was in severe distress both politically and economically.

He was attacked by the employee of CDA, Muhammad Aslam Qureshi with knife due to which he was injured and was admitted to hospital. The president of the country himself visited him at the hospital.

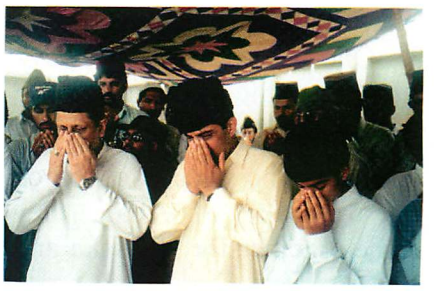
He joined the world bank in 1972 as Director World Bank and also serve as Executive Secretary in I.M.F. He retired in 1984.

He was appointed as Amir, USA in 1989 and was served as Amir until he died on July 2002. During his tenure of Amarat, USA Jamaat progressed immensely on various fronts. A few prominent projects done under his supervision are construction of Bait-u-Rehman, various other mosques and mission houses, establishment of Jamaat website on internet, construction of MTA earth station, initiation of Langarkhana during Jalsa Salana, USA, and live telecast of Jalsa Salan, USA on MTA. Also, USA secured the first position in financial sacrifices during his tenure of Amarat.

Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Massih IV visited USA six times in 1989, 1991, 1994, 1996, 1997 and 1998 during his tenure of Amarat.

Although he was not feeling well, he delivered the inaugural and concluding speeches during the Jalsa Salana USA, 2001. He was admitted to hospital multiple times during the year 2002. On the night of July 23, 2003, he passed away. May Allah elevate his status in Heaven. He was indeed a true servant of God and used his all God gifted capabilities to serve His Jamaat in all possible ways.

May Allah continue to shower His blessings on him and all the members of his family. He was buried in Bahashti Maqbara, Rabwah, Pakistan on July 30, 2002. His funeral prayer was led by Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Massih V, Hazrat Sahibzada Masroor Ahmad (ra), then Nazr-e-Aala, Sadr Anjaman, Rabwah, Pakistan.



Under the Safeguarding Shade of Allah's Mercy, Insha'Allah

Reflections in the memory of Hadhrat Mian Muzaffar Ahmad Sahib

By Munawar Ahmad Saeed, Maryland, USA

Hadhrat Abu Hurairah[ra] has related that the Holy Prophet[saw] said: Seven will be sheltered under the safeguarding shade of Allah's mercy on the Day on which there will be no other shade except the shade of His mercy:

1. A just Imam;

2. A youth who occupies himself with the worship of Allah, the Lord of honour and glory;

3. One whose heart is always attached to the mosque;

4. Two who love each other for the sake of Allah, they come together for His sake and part for His sake;

5. One who is called by a woman possessed of beauty and charm and declines, saying: I fear Allah;

6. One who spends secretly in charity, so that his left hand does not know what his right hand spends; and

7. One who remembers Allah in solitude so that his eyes brim over. (Bukhari & Muslim)

Three of these seven qualities are very personal in nature, and can be witnessed only by family members, close friends, or angels. But based on my personal observation which spans over 25 years, I can state that Hadhrat Mian Sahib certainly possessed the four qualities which are a matter of public knowledge.

A Just Imam

Hadhrat Amir Sahib had many opportunities for promoting justice within the Community. Even during the last few years of his life, when Jama'at work was very demanding and his health was failing, he was very concerned about studying issues of an interpersonal nature brought to him for resolution. He meticulously studied not only the summaries prepared

When assigning Jama'at responsibilities, Hazrat Mian Sahib was always concerned about eliminating conflicts of personal interests.

for him, but also the background material and statements of the parties concerned. Even more impressive than his detailed study of the cases was his strong concern to be absolutely certain that all parties in a dispute had an opportunity to express themselves fully. During the busy periods of Jalsa Salana, he spent long hours in listening to the parties.

When assigning Jama'at responsibilities, Hadhrat Mian Sahib was always concerned about eliminating conflicts of personal interest.

Heart attached to the Mosque

When we were working together in the World Bank, he graciously provided a ride to Dr. Daud Ahmad Sahib and I for going to perform Juma prayers. I do not recall a single instance when he missed the Juma or was not ready to leave as soon as we arrived at his office to leave for Juma.

His love for the mosque is also shown in how he implemented the wish of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV^{RA} for building five major mosques in the USA. In particular, Masjid Bait-ur-Rahman, with a foundation stone bearing the signature of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV^{RA} will forever commemorate his dedication to the task. In that Hadhur wrote:

"The Amir of USA, M.M. Ahmad Sahib and his team who worked diligently under his able leadership, are also to be remembered in our special prayers."

Two who meet and depart for the sake of Allah

There must be hundreds of people whom Hadhrat Mian Sahib loved for the sake of Allah, and who loved him for Allah's sake. May Allah the Almighty grant all of us, and to Hadhrat Mian Sahib, the protecting shade of His mercy. Amin. Let me, however, reflect upon the love that he gave to, and received from, a dearly beloved one: Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV^{RA}.

Hadhrat Khalifatul Mash IV^{RA} came to United States and stayed with Hadhrat Mian Sahib solely for the sake of serving Allah. Hadhrat Mian Sahib welcomed him and showed great hospitality to his entire team and to the many visitors who came for Mulaqat, solely for the sake of Allah. Similarly, Hadhrat Mian Sahib

Khalifatul Massih IV says:

The Amir of USA, M.M. Ahmad Sahib and his team who worked diligently under his able leadership, are also to be remembered in our special prayers.

Hadhrat Mian sahib's relationship with Hazur was a wonderful mixture of love and respect. He loved him passionately. Hazur trusted him greatly.

made several trips to London to see Hadhur in serving the cause of Allah, and Hadhur received him with the same spirit.

Hadhrat Mian Sahib's relationship with Hadhur was a wonderful mixture of love and respect. He loved him passionately. Hadhur trusted him greatly. Yet Hadhrat Mian Sahib was always concerned lest he should in any way do anything to which Hadhur might take offence. The concern that he showed for assuring the accuracy of everything stated in letters to Hadhur was exemplary.

Despite his life-long experience of writing letters and memos dealing with delicate policy matters, he was very cautious in choosing his words when making a recommendation to Hadhur. In general, he did not present his views strongly as recommendations to Hadhur, but only submitted them as a possible course of action for Hadhur's consideration. Very often, he put his recommendations in the form of questions. Instead of stating the he was making a recommendation, he would write: "Would it be possible to . . ."

Remembering Allah with Tear-Filled Eyes

One of the favorite topics of Hadhrat Mian Sahib were the prophecies made by the Promised Messiah[AS] about the victory of Islam/Ahmadiyyat. I have never seen him talking about the grand promises of Allah without tear-filled eyes. In private meetings also, he showed the tenderness of his heart whenever the signs of Allah were mentioned. I have no doubt that his relationship with Allah during periods of solitude must be characterized by even more tear-filled eyes.

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Speech delivered by
Mian Zahir Ahmad

Portraying the Life of Hazrat Mian Sahib

on the occasion of 55th Jalsa Salana, USA

Respected Ameer Sahib, Honored Guests, Brothers and Sisters. Aslaam-O-Laikum. May peace and blessings of Allah be upon you.

Since our last convention in June of 2002, much has transpired. We lost our beloved Imam, Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV, Rematullah Ele. And we lost our beloved Amir, Hazrat Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad, may Allah be pleased with him. Before I begin to speak on the subject that has been assigned to me, I think a few words regarding Hazrat Khalifatul Masih the fourth are in order.

For twenty-one years he guided the Jamaat magnificently through the most trying times of its history. Times that saw the Jamaat become a major international entity despite the efforts of its enemies. Times that witnessed the unprecedented growth in numbers of bai'ts throughout the World. Times that saw the launch and consolidation of the MTA project, a project that caused the message of the Promised Masih[AS] to reach the corners of the earth. Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, Khalifatul Masih the IV, Rehmatul-Allah-Ele was indeed a man of God who gave us all that he had and then quietly went to meet his creator.

I remember once I was driving him home from this very mosque and while on the subject of his health he shared with me how he would like his last days to be. One of the things he said was that regardless of any health issues, he would keep on working for this Jamaat until his last breath. That is indeed what Allah had ordained. May Allah bless him and may he attain the highest level in the hereafter. Ameen.

During the past year we also lost out beloved Amir Hazrat Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad, known to his friends as M.M. Ahmad and his colleagues and admirers as Mian Sahib.

Throughout these extremely painful and turbulent times, by the infinite mercy and blessings of Allah, the World Wide Ahmadiyya Muslim Community has proven once again that trials and tribulations don't come to weaken a nation, they are presented to strengthen it. That an individual or a nation is not judged by the challenges it faces, they are judged by their response to those challenges. The manner in which the Community responded to the challenges it faced clearly shows it's truthfulness.

We are now, by the Grace and Mercy of Allah blessed with the fifth Khilafat, in the person of Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad[ATBA].

I know you all will agree that the future of Ahmadiyyat has never been in doubt, it is the Jamaat of Allah and it will Inshah-Allah keep on growing

both in quantity and quality. We have to ensure that we can keep up with this growth and be worthy of our destiny.

I am here today to talk to you about our beloved Amir, Hazrat Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad. I will draw a brief sketch of his illustrious life and then I will share with you my experiences and thoughts regarding this Ahmadiyya Muslim legend.

Hazrat Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad was born in Qadian on February 28th, 1913 to Qamrul Ambiya, Hazrat Mirza Bashir Ahmad (RA) and Hazrat Syeda Sarwar Sultana Begum, making him a grandson of the Promised Messiah, Alayhis Salaam. He acquired his early education in Qadian and was sent to attend the Government College, Lahore for a degree in Law. After completing his studies at the Government College, Lahore, he competed for the very prestigious, Indian Civil Service exam. By the Grace of Allah he passed the exam and headed to the United Kingdom for higher education. He attended and completed his studies at Oxford University.

After returning to then, India, he married Sahibzadi Amatul Qayyum, daughter of Hazrat Musleh Maud (RA).

He joined the Indian Civil Service where he held important portfolios before opting for Pakistan at the time of partition in 1947.

He stood tall when he met the other international figures, but when it came to his Khalifa, even though he was his younger brother, he bowed his head and stood in total respect.

Once he joined the Civil Service of Pakistan, commonly referred to as CSP, he rose through the ranks swiftly. Among the portfolios he held were: Secretary Finance West Pakistan, Additional Chief Secretary West Pakistan, Federal Secretary Commerce, Federal Secretary Finance, Minister of Planning and Minister of Finance.

Upon completing his career at the Government of Pakistan, he headed to the World Bank as the Executive Director for the Middle East and Pakistan. He retired from the World Bank in 1984. During his tenure at the World Bank, he also served as the Executive Secretary of the Joint Ministerial Committee of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

During his career he came in close contact with such international figures as: Mao Tse Chung, Chewen Lai, Marshal Tito, Shah of Iran, King Hussain, Cruz Chef, Kossigyn, Robert McNamara, Henry Kissenger, Richard Nixon and the list goes on.

In our home we have scores of pictures of him with these senior international figures, I mention this only because even though he respected them and worked with them, the only photos that show his complete respect and devotion are the ones he has with Hazrat Khalifatul Masih[RA]. He stood tall when he met the other international figures, but when it came to his Khalifa, even when he was his younger brother, he bowed his head and stood in total respect. This was the essence of this incredible man.

A few weeks before the passing of our beloved Khalifatul Masih the fourth, Rehmat Allah Ele, I wrote to him requesting a word or two for my father's tomb stone. He responded by saying that, "you should write it yourself and add on my behalf the follow-

ing: "He was a complete devotee to the Khilafat-e-Ahmadiyya; his unwavering love, obedience and devotion to the institution was of such high magnitude that as a younger brother, I often felt embarrassed".

While we are on the subject of his love and devotion to the Khilafat, please allow me to narrate an incident that will adequately express this point. As you know he spent the last nine years of his life in pain due to a back condition. At times it was difficult for him to walk a long distance. Once we were at Dulles Airport on our way to see our beloved Imam, Hazrat Khalifatul Masih the IV off to London. As I was walking with Hazoor for security reasons, Hazoor asked me as to the whereabouts of "Bhai", a term used in respect for older brothers. I informed him that due to back and leg pain he was left behind. Hazoor turned back and started to walk, when we saw Mian Sahib he was walking gingerly with a group of people, he was clearly in pain. One of his assistances was walking with a wheel chair right behind him.

Hazoor very lovingly asked "Bhai" to have seat in the wheel chair. Mian Sahib turned to him and with a very grateful look asked, "may I ?" He did not feel comfortable sitting down without his Khalifa's permission and even when he obtained the Khalifa's permission, he felt uncomfortable sitting down while his Khalifa was still standing.

Hazrat Khalifatul Masih the fourth also loved Mian Sahib as Hazoor grew up looking up to him as an elder. Hazoor was well aware of Mian Sahib's worldly achievements, but, it was Mian Sahib's spiritual station that Hazoor recognized and appreciated the most. I remember vividly while referring to Mian Sahib in one of his Jalsa speeches in the late eighties he said, and I quote:

"You all know M.M. Ahmad Sahib with all he has done in this world, his spiritual achievements are far greater than his worldly achievements."

To say that about an ordinary person is significant enough, but to say that about a person who has scaled the worldly heights, now that really means something.

I would also like to share a letter Hazoor wrote to my wife. This letter was written in response to a letter my wife had written to Hazoor during his 1994 visit. My wife had expressed her immense love for Mian Sahib and shared with Hazoor how proud she was of Mian Sahib who had been working day and night on the Baitur-Rahman project despite extremely poor health and advancing years. Hazoor wrote: "Thank you so much for your very special letter which you must have posted before my departure from Washington because as I reached here it was already lying in ambush to spring a singularly pleasant surprise upon me.

I was particularly touched by that part of the letter which attempted to show me my dear Bhai with your loving eyes. As I read it I felt that you were seeing him with my eyes."

It was an experience within itself when Hazoor would graciously agree to visit the US.

Hazrat Khalifatul Massih IV[RA] said:

You all know M.M. Ahmad Sahib with all he has done in this world, his spiritual achievements are far greater than his worldly achievements.

The only thing that preceded his love for Khilafat-e-Ahmadiyya was his love for Allah....

Mian Sahib would immediately go into overdrive. Regardless of his health condition it was time to go to work. Those of us here who worked with him would remember that he did not leave any leaf unturned. He personally went into every detail to the extent of creating a guide for Hazoor and his staff containing varying information tailored to the requirements of each individual. There would be a master copy for certain individuals, these copies would contain vital Jamaat information, lists of Jamaat officers, doctors, relatives and any other relevant people with complete contacts. He would personally go the extent of ensuring that all that needed to be in Hazoor's bedroom was there, including a list of television stations and programming with brief descriptions of any programming he thought Hazoor would be interested in.

At the end of this segment, I will share an experience regarding his love with the Khilafat-e-Ahmadiyya. This experience will remain vivid in my mind for ever: A few months before he met his creator, he reached in to the drawer next to his bed and took out a stack of letters written to him by Hazoor, he turned to me and Sahibzadi Amtul Jameel who was present and said, "Ye Meri Zindgi Ka Sarmaya Hai" i.e. this is the asset of my life. Once again, this coming from a man who has gained and achieved so much in life, who was decorated by the Government of Pakistan with the two of the Country's highest medals, Sitare Pakistan and Hilal-e-Quaid-e-Azam, and by foreign nations with the highest medals awarded to a foreign dignitary, this in itself speaks volumes about his priorities in life.

The only thing that preceded his love for Khilafat-e-Ahmadiyya was his love for Allah, Allah's message through the Holy book of Quran and the Messengers of Allah with Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa[SAW] leading the way followed by Hazrat Masih Maoud AS. He read the Quran several times a day and he read all the various commentaries. He could quote from all of them with an ease only peculiar to him. Most of the volumes we have at home contain extensive hand written notes by him. He also studied the books of Hazrat Promised Messiah[AS] and often encouraged us to read those as well. He would quote from the Quran and these books on a regular basis.

His speeches and talks on Zikr-e-Habib speak for themselves. It was his favorite subject and even though he had delivered many speeches on the same subject he would take just as much time in the preparation of each new speech as before. I remember how emotional and consumed he use to be while

He often preached the slogan, "I will give precedence to my faith over Worldly affairs". If one examines his life it does not take long to see that he lived that slogan to its fullest with every breath Allah gave him on this earth.

preparing and delivering those speeches.

Despite his illustrious careers both at the Government of Pakistan and the World Bank, I am convinced that it was his third and final career that was of most importance to him: being in the service of Islam and Ahmadiyyat.

Whether being part of a committee, head of a committee or the final title of the Amir USA (which he held for thirteen years), he was committed to the cause of Ahmadiyyat, the true Islam, and his life was an example for us to follow. He often preached the slogan, "I will give precedence to my faith over worldly affairs", if one examines his life it does not take long to see that he lived that slogan to its fullest with every breath Allah gave him on this earth.

He would wake up and I could hear his pain as he made his way to the shower, I could hear his pain as he struggled to get into his clothes, which by the way had to be impeccable, with the tie to match the handkerchief in the pocket of his jacket and the socks and shoes to match everything else. I would hear his pain when he made his way down the steps of the house and in to the garage. But I would never hear or see his pain when he spent hours upon hours in his office or chairing a long meeting or at shura or at the Jalsa. His desire and commitment to improve and enhance the condition of the Jamaat would take over and would work far better than any painkiller any doctor could prescribe. He asked the members of the Jamaat to ask of themselves this question: "What have I done for my faith today?" I know he asked this question of himself everyday.

I remember watching him since early childhood. I use to watch him on T.V. and see his pictures in Pakistani newspapers and would then see him in a family gathering and this always intrigued me. When he was with me he was just like me, he played around, I use to ride him around the house as he would be my personal horse and then, I would turn the T.V. on and he would be meeting with some dignitary. I remember once my friends and I went to see a movie. Watching a movie in a theater at that time was a bit frowned upon and good kids didn't do it. I, of course, was a good kid but somehow went under the influence of my friends. In Pakistan a weekly news bulletin is shown before every movie to educate the masses who would not watch or listen to news otherwise. Once we settled down in our seats already feeling guilty about being there, guess what showed up? The news bulletin and, yes you guessed it, it was mostly Mian Sahib attending meetings and addressing a press conference. Needless to say, as I watched him the guilt took over and I actually left the theater before the movie even started.

Years went on but my fascination with this man never subsided, in fact it grew with time. I always wondered how this incredible man can get so many to do so much at will? Why do people listen and respond to him to the degree they do? After a long analysis I came to the conclusion that the very concept modern experts on management sciences are peddling today is what Mian Sahib has lived all his life. That is the concept of Principled Centered Leadership. This concept is based on two basic elements: competency and credibility. The concept begins with dependency and leads to interdependency within the organization and ends with alignment of the various parts of the organization. The fundamentals of this concept are entrenched in two simple words: trust and trustworthiness. If one studies Mian Sahib, those two characteristics stand out distinctly.

Mian Sahib possessed great virtues; there isn't enough time to do justice to all of them. However, I will attempt to discuss a few. Some of you may have read an article written about him in the *Alfazl* newspaper. This article shows several of his characteristics and I would like to share it with you. The writer recalls the time when a friend of his, who felt that some injustice was done to him, expressed a desire to take his case up to the Commissioner of the district. Both of

them decided to travel and seek audience with the commissioner and present their case. When they arrived at the office, they saw that several people were sitting outside waiting their turn. Most of these people were influential personalities. Since they had no appointment, they didn't think they had a chance. One of them wrote a note in which he stated that we are poor people and have traveled a great distance to seek your audience. The attendant came right back and asked them to proceed to a door on the side of the building. When they knocked on the door a young man opened it and invited them in. He asked them if they had had their meal since they had been traveling a great distance. They responded by saying that they were there only to see the Commissioner and if the young man could arrange that they would be very grateful. The young man went out of the room and returned with a tray containing tea and biscuits. Once again the visitors requested to see the Commissioner. The young man smiled and said: "I don't know which commissioner you want to see, for this District I am the Commissioner". I chose this incident as it shows Mian Sahib's compassion for the underprivileged and justice. It also shows his sense of hospitality and humor.

He had a great sense of humor. He told jokes and enjoyed jokes being told. His sense of humor was intact until the end.

Mian Sahib was a very considerate and gracious person. He always tried to safe guard the interests of others.

I remember in June of 2002 a few days before his passing while still at the hospital, he asked my son why he, Mian Sahib, had not seen him all day. Muhammad responded by saying that he had been studying for his final exams. Mian Sahib asked him about the grades he expected to get. Before Muhammad could respond Mian Sahib asked him if he expects the same grades his Baba use to get. Poor kid, thinking that his Baba was smart, said yes. Mian Sahib pointed to the letter C on the alphabet chart hanging on the wall and said: "Your Baba's A's use to look like this". After that he let out hearty laugh. That would be the last time he would laugh.

Mian Sahib was a very considerate and gracious person. He always tried to safeguard the interests of others. In this respect I will like to share two incidents. While we were visiting Islamabad in 1993, we received a call from the Presidency. Mrs. Ghulam Ishaq Khan wanted to visit my mother. Once Mian Sahib learned about this, he immediately asked my mother to call her and tell her that instead of Mrs. Ishaq coming to the Jamaat Guest house where we were staying, my mother would visit her at the Presidency. His concern was that with all the anti-Ahmadi propaganda, it would not be in the President's political interest if the first lady visited.

On another occasion, while I was driving him to a lunch he was hosting for the visiting Finance Minister of Pakistan, I mentioned to him that whenever we visit Pakistan the Finance Minister always has a dinner for us at his residence, we should also invite him to our home rather then to a restaurant. He turned to me and said: "Do you think I don't want to invite him to our home? If I invited him, the Pakistani press and religious fanatics will not leave him alone."

In both these cases, his concern for their welfare was given precedence over his desire to invite his friends to his home.

While on the subject of his concern for others, let me share an incident that occurred when

Mrs. Yahya Khan pointed to the sky and said, "Oh Allah if Muzaffar Ahmad is a Kafir, make this whole world Kafir.

President Yahya Khan was in Washington for treatment after being released from house arrest under Bhutto's regime. Mian Sahib visited him in the hospital on a regular basis. He tried his best to attend to any needs that the former President and Mrs. Yahya Khan may have. On several occasions he drove him to our home in order to spend a day out of the hospital. On their departure from Washington, Mrs. Yahya Khan pointed to the sky and said, "Oh Allah if Muzaffar Ahmad is a Kafir, make this whole world Kafir".

As I mentioned earlier, he was also a very gracious man. He gave the Urdu saying 'Phal dar Darakt Hamesha Jukta Hai' i.e. a tree loaded with fruit always bows down, a new meaning. On a number of occasions if he felt that he had been unfair to me or any other member of the family, he would come up to us and without making any excuses or giving any reasons, simply say, I was wrong, please forgive me. One could clearly see that he meant every word of it. He was also very gracious in appreciating any little service that anyone could provide for him.

I remember him thanking Siddique who took care of him. He was genuinely grateful to my mother Sahibzadi Amatul Qayyum, Sahibzadi Amtul Jameel, Tazeen and even the children, Muhammad and Marium. He was extremely grateful to the members of the Jamaat for all the prayers and the sincere love they showed through the years.

He was extremely grateful to the members of the Jamaat for all the prayers and the sincere love they showed through the years.

He had a very soft spot for the people committed to the work of the Jamaat, especially the devotees. You may have read Maulana Shamshad Sahib's article in which he shares the events of his first meeting with Mian Sahib. Shamshad Sahib approached Mian Sahib at Heathrow Airport and introduced himself as the new missionary on his way to the U.S. after a few minutes of introductions Mian Sahib boarded the plane with his wife. Shamshad Sahib also boarded the same aircraft. According to Shamshad Sahib, Mian Sahib visited his seat several times during the flight inquiring about his well being. When the plane was about to land, Mian Sahib went back again and told Shamshad Sahib that as he would be exiting through the diplomatic exit Shamshad Sahib would not be able to see him. However, Mian Sahib would upon exiting make certain that a Jamaat representative is there to receive Sham-

He had a very soft spot for the people committed to the work of the Jamaat, especially the devotees.

In order to be honest, he used to say, you necessarily have to be hardworking. You can't have one without the other. And when it came to wrongdoing, it is not an option. What you have to guard against is even the appearance of wrongdoing.

shad Sahib. If he didn't see anyone then he would wait for Shamshad Sahib. Once Mian Sahib confirmed that in fact Maulana Sheikh Mubarik Ahmad Sahib was at the airport along with his assistant, Mian Sahib went back into the Immigration area and confirmed the same with Shamshad Sahib before leaving the airport.

I recently received a letter from the National Finance Secretary, Mubarik Malik Sahib. The letter was filled with many kind and loving statements regarding Mian Sahib. I will recall one of those statements here that also show Mian Sahibs love for the workers of the Jamaat.

Malik Sahib writes:

"He use to bring his lunch to the Mosque while he would be busy for long hours in the service of the Jamaat and in meetings with his trusted Jamaat Advisors and Aamala. When he would start eating his lunch he would distribute all the fruit among the members present and even shared his sandwich by dividing it into half. This was very touching to the people present and shows his love and care for the volunteers."

Once Mian Sahib was attending a wedding dinner for the son of Malik Masoud Ahmad Sahib, while climbing up onto the stage he slipped and hurt himself. He continued to climb up and sat through the dinner and Dua. While driving home he mentioned that he had hurt his leg. I called my brother-in-law, Dr. Ashfaq Hasan, who is an orthopedic surgeon. He was kind enough to drive to our house at 1 a.m. Once he looked at and treated the wound, he told me that he should be taken to the hospital first thing in the morning. The words he used were: "This could be life threatening for someone with his age and medical history". When I asked Mian Sahib why he did not tell me about it at the dinner so that he could have received medical assistance three hours earlier, he said "Malik Sahib is such a devotee; I did not want to spoil his special day".

Honesty and hard work go hand in hand and, once again, when it came to these virtues Mian Sahib wrote the book. In order to be honest, he always told me, you necessarily have to be hardworking. You can't have one without the other. And when it came to wrongdoing, it is not an option. What you have to guard against is even the appearance of wrongdoing.

A few years ago, the Jamaat headquarters needed a vehicle as the old one had died. A member of his staff was selling his vehicle. I knew the vehicle and so did Mian Sahib. It was in excellent condition and the price was about $5,000. I suggested to Mian Sahib that the Jamaat buy that car. It was a Cadillac. His response was that while he is trying to collect funds for the Mosque project, he cannot be riding around in a Cadillac. I mentioned the price to him to which he said: "Are you going to put a sign on the door that it is only 5000 dollars and the Jamaat funds are not being misused? It is even the appearance of wrong doing that you have to avoid."

When I was child I had a passion for cars, I always wanted

No speech about Mian Sahib would be complete without the discussion about his humility.

to ride the vehicle assigned to Mian Sahib by the Government. One day, as the driver was driving me to school, he asked me as to why I always insist on taking that particular car. I responded by telling him what a great car it was. When we reached the school, he opened the glove compartment and showed me a notebook. He told me that the day he came to board as Mian Sahib's driver, Mian Sahib gave him a similar notebook and instructed him to note the mileage for every trip that his family members take in that vehicle. The notebook was turned into the private secretary's office at the end of the month and a payment was made to the government of Pakistan from Mian Sahibs' personal funds. Needless to say that I never rode in that car by myself again.

No speech about Mian Sahib would be complete without a discussion about his humility. Here I will give two examples. You may recall on the 50th birthday of Pakistan, there was a souvenir published by the US Jamaat. This contained brief descriptions and photos of Jamaat members who had contributed to the cause of Pakistan. If you look at the souvenir, you will see that there is no mention of Mian Sahib. As he was publishing it, he did not think it would be appropriate to mention himself.

On another occasion, we were at London's Heathrow airport. Mian Sahib was busy with a news conference and my mother and I were sitting and watching. Once the news conference was over, we drove to the ambassador's house where we were to stay. During the drive, my mother asked him as to why the news people were addressing him as "His Excellency", as that is reserved for federal ministers and so on. In a very uncomfortable and shy tone he responded by saying, "I am a minister". That is when we found out that he was actually a federal minister.

At the end of my speech I would like to talk about the one concern that Mian Sahib had. It was about our children. You will recall he used to often say that we should turn our homes into mini universities of Islam. Today I, as his son, confirm to you that I saw him live that advice every day of his life. I will also share with you a passage from a sermon delivered by Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV which describes in detail what Mian Sahib meant when he encouraged us to turn our homes into mini universities of Islam. Hazoor states:

"Here in the USA your Ameer, M.M. Ahmad Sahib and his wife, my sister Amatul Qayyum, are good models in this respect to follow. The son of

You will recall Hazrat Mian Sahib use to often say that we should turn our homes into mini universities of Islam. Today, as his son, I confirm to you that I saw him live this advice every day of his life.

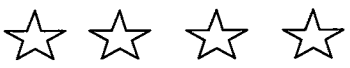
my nephew Battu, Muhammad Ahmad is very dear to them and they create an impression that as if Muhammad Ahmad can lead them with their noses and whatever he desires will be done. I mean that this is an impression that they create to the cursory observer and of course upon the child himself. But I know better than that. Within his small world of freedom he is never permitted to cross the boundaries of principles. In fact he is taught to be absolutely true, to respect elders, to love God, the Holy Prophet[SAW] and his servants—all Godly people and it is inbred in him to respect the Holy Quran and listen to it in silence whenever it is recited. All of this is done in a manner that the child continues to retain a sense of freedom and follows the instructions by appropriating them as if these things belong to him and he himself is the guardian over all these good qualities."

As it is clear from Hazoor's address, upbringing of children in the right manner was very important to Mian Sahib. He believed that before you can embark on any such project, you must first establish a relationship with the children. To this end, he used to spend a great deal of time with me as I was growing up. As I was growing up, I always felt that he was on my side. While everyone told him that he is going to spoil me, his response would be that I have never disobeyed him, and if a child does not disobey, he cannot be spoiled. He dealt with my children in the same way. He would call them to his room and play games with them including games such as hide-and-seek. He would also take the time to teach them proper etiquettes and share with them other information he felt would benefit them.

The crux of his philosophy was embedded in the belief that if the relationship between a child and the parent is one that is full of love, respect and understanding the rest will fall into place. He was not just a model father; he was also a model son. The love and respect he gave his parents is exemplary.

He believed that for Ahmadiyyat to continue to grow it was necessary to prepare the children for the future. I am convinced that in his view the education and training of children was necessary for two reasons: firstly to save the children themselves and secondly to prepare the way for Ahmadiyyat in the future; for it is the children of today that will become the Daeeni-Ilallah of tomorrow.

May Allah bless his soul and elevate his status to the highest in the hereafter. Ameen.



The crux of his philosophy was embedded in the belief that if the relationship between a child and the parent is one that is full of love, respect and understanding the rest will fall in place. He was not just a model father; he was also a model son. The love and respect he gave to his parents is exemplary.

A Genius and God-Fearing Leader

By
Masoud A. Malik, Maryland, USA

I had the great blessing of Allah and honor to be associated with Hadrat Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad Sahib (May Allah exalt his rank in paradise and shower his choicest blessings upon him) in serving the Jama'at Ahmadiyya USA from 1989-2002. I had known and heard the name of Hadrat Sahibzada Sahib from my childhood. I had also met him many times in USA before he was appointed Amir of USA Jama'at but had not had a chance to work intimately with him. So when Hazur appointed him to this Jama'at office, I was nervous and anxious to work with such a giant personality, one who had worked at the high position of minister and almost president of a country like Pakistan, in addition to many other high international offices of the world. But now, when I look back, it seems that this 13-year time has passed so quickly and I wish that that had lasted forever, or at least till the time Allah gives me the strength to serve His Jama'at.

A Great Leader

Hadrat Mian Sahib used to say that respect is not earned by being an office holder, rather it is the way you treat others that commands respect. He always used to treat members and Jama'at workers with kindness and respect. He would try to address the issues and complaint of each and everyone who talks or writes to him, and always wanted to assure the self-respect of the individual. He would be the last person to write or suggest a disciplinary action against any one. He would always keep on encouraging people to do good, be nice and humble to one another and reform towards higher level. He used to mention often this Quranic injunction of the

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taking the lead in doing good to others.

To the office holders and other Jama'at workers he used to exhort them by asking them to check every night before going to bed two things: (1) "What have I done in the service of Islam & Ahmadiyyat" and (2) "I will always keep my faith over all worldly objects". He had these phrases printed on stickers and distributed to Jamaats so that Ahmadies can put in their bedrooms and look at these each night before going to bed and ponder over them.

Obedience to Khilafat

He was very obedient and always ready to act upon the instructions and wishes of Khalifatul Masih. Whenever any instruction or advice would be received from Khalifatul Masih, he would immediately start acting and implementing upon it. He would always be ready at the service of Khalifatul Masih when ever Khalifatul Masih graced the U.S. Jama'at with his presence. He would try to provide the most appropriate arrangement for the comfort of Hazur and his party at the visit of Khalifatul Masih to the U.S. He would get a ready-reference telephone directory prepared and provide this to the party of Khalifatul Masih on his visit to the U.S. for any and all needs.
At one of the visit of Khalifatul Masih IV, Hazur was at the residence of Hadrat Mian Sahib giving me instructions about getting some material for his book under preparation "Revelation & Rationality." Suddenly, Hadrat Mian Sahib came into the room, and as soon as he saw Hazur giving me instructions he apologized and left the room. At this, Hazur asked him to come in and join us, but due to his extreme respect for Khalifatul Masih he did not feel it appropriate to be present when Hazur was giving instructions to one of his servants and so he went out of the room.

He would try to respond to the letters and inquiries of Khalifatul Masih at the earliest possible time. If at times a request of ours had has not been approved, some of us felt that it may have been due to our poor presentation and therefore we should represent it again. Amir Sahib would never give any thought to this and would start implementing the wishes and instructions as given by Khalifatul Masih.

Service to Pakistan

Hadrat Mian Sahib spent the major part of his life serving Pakistan or serving the cause of Pakistan. Even when he was in the World Bank and IMF he would keep the interests of Pakistan in his mind. After retirement he would advise those who sought his counsel the best suggestions for the betterment of Pakistan. Ambassadors of Pakistan have openly admitted his support for the cause of Pakistan. He would personally take part in the political gatherings of those U.S. politicians who were supporters of the Pakistani cause.

He undertook the publication of "50 Year Anniversary of Pakistan and the Contributions of Ahmadiyya Jama'at." While this publication has been appreciated and liked very much by people within and outside the Jama'at, no one finds a hint of his own contributions in this souvenir. This shows the humility of this great man, that not a single sentence about him would be published in a publication that is being arranged under this leadership.

A great man with humble personality

With all the spiritual and worldly titles Allah had bestowed upon him, it is hard to believe how down to earth he was. He never showed or let any one perceive any ego in him at any time. At one time, Amir Sahib had a meeting with some Ahmadies about a problem between them. It was a very complicated matter. After the meeting, one of the American born Ahmadi remarked that it was so refreshing to note that how human and kind Hearted Mian Sahib was.

He was always punctual in his appointments and attending meetings. If for some unavoidable reason he were late in any prayer or meeting, he would sit in the last row and never would come to the front row, even at the constant insisting of Jama'at members.

Hadrat Mian Sahib's health was deteriorating in the last few years, and it was becoming difficult for him to sit constantly in a chair for a long time. When we had meetings with him at his residence, he would sit on the bed with his legs stretched and we would sit around the bed on chairs. It became very difficult for him to have long meetings in the mosque for this reason. We used to have National Shura meetings in the basement, and these are normally held for three days, in which one had to sit for long hours at a stretch. We were exploring what kind of arrangements we can make so as not to put Hadrat Mian Sahib in too much pain. He suggested that we should have Shura on the Masjid floor where members can sit on the chairs, as they would not be used to sitting on the floor for long hours, and he would sit on the floor so he can stretch his legs. Of course, we could not accept the arrangement that we would sit on chairs while our respected Hadrat Sahibzada Sahib would be sitting on the floor. I prepared a kind of *takht posh* on which Hadrat Mian Sahib could sit and also stretch his legs while all the other members could sit on their chairs. He approved this idea and continued to use this arrangement in all meetings and Shuras after that time.

He would always bring his lunch with him when he would be in the mosque at lunchtime. Even though this lunch may have been just for him, he would always share with us his fruit and sandwich. We would feel very lucky to get this *tabbarukk* from him even though at the time we felt that we may not be keeping him hungry.

A dedicated Jama'at Worker

Hadrat Sahibzada Sahib was a very intelligent and a hard-working leader. He would look into each and every detail very meticulously. Whenever something had to be submitted to him for his review or signature, we had to be sure that not only it had all the details required but had documentary evidence to back it up. Sometimes, there would be very complicated issues with multiple factors and it would seem extremely difficult to handle and resolve it. However, after going through all the documents and getting input from appropriate parties and departments, he would start dictating the resolution, and at the end it would seem so understandable and straightforward. He left a treasure of his work in the form of correspondence, writings, advice and other precedents. One has to just look at the style he dealt with various issues to get guidance. He was a man who would read each and every word of the communication and mail. At times, people had written him a very lengthy letter with a microscopic handwriting style and he could not read due to his poor eyesight. He would ask me to read it all and prepare a summary highlighting the main points. But he wanted to make sure that nothing had escaped his knowledge and information. He would like to have everything put in writing, which of course was time consuming for all of us volunteer workers, but now we see how useful it will be for generations to come.

He has left with us an excellent style of conducting Shuras. He had established a wonderful pattern for holding National Majlise Aamla Meetings and Jalsa Salanas and Ijtimaats. As a matter of fact, there is hardly anything for which he did not set an example to carry out things for successful Jama'at work and functions in a Western country like USA. Initially, he used to come to the mosque everyday to look at the mail and dictate letters for actions to be taken or other instructions to be carried out. But later as his health slowly deteriorated he would call for Col. Saied Malik Sahib, or Dr. Zaheer Ahmad Bajwa Sahib, and other secretaries as needed to take all the work of the Jamaat and issues to be dealt with to his

home. Whenever we were there for Jamaat work, we were always entertained by his hospitality and delicious meals. I had the great fortune and blessings of eating at his open dining table innumerable times and enjoyed his gracious hospitality.

Jama'at USA excelled in many ways under his tenure

Everyone knows that when he became Amir, in his very first Majlise Shura in 1990, held in Cleveland, Ohio, he exhorted Jama'at members to increase their sacrifices in Chanda and double USA Jama'at budget in 3 years and become number one in at least one department, such as Waqfe Jadid. It was the beginning of successes of our Jama'at in financial contributions. Under his dynamic leadership, Jama'at members enhanced their efforts and total Chanda contributions 5 times.

He was also very careful about Jama'at expenses and spending Jama'at money. He used to say that people should be more careful and particular when spending Jama'at money in comparison to their own money. In spending one's own money one knows how wise he has to be to spend for his needs, but when he does for Jamaat it is trust money given under his trust by God. So one has to be much more careful in spending Jamaat's money.
He would be extremely careful in spending Jama'at money himself, and would direct the same to all of us. He would turn the light switch off himself when leaving the room. He would setup committees to find ways to reduce the utility bills of mission houses and mosques around the country. For a very long time after becoming Amir, he would not charge a single penny for any of the expenses he would incur for the Jama'at. Later, at our constant insisting, he only allowed his telephone bills to be paid. But even then he would ask me or National Finance Secretary to look at his telephone bills and charge the ones that we felt may have been used for Jama'at purposes.

Hadrat Mian Sahib laid a great stress on Tabligh work and used to place the topic of finding ways to increase the results of Tabligh work in USA in almost each Shura's deliberations. Under his leadership, a very successful Zion Conference was held at the 100th anniversary of the fulfillment of the prophecy of Hadrat Masih Maud (A.S.) about Dr. Alexander Dowie, in Zion, Illinois. After this conference, a special project was established to make Zion the first Ahmadiyya city in USA and budget was provided for this project.
Hadrat Mian Sahib was also particular about the tarbiyyat of Jama'at in general and children in particular. He would ask Jamaats to pay special attention in holding Tarbiyyati classes and functions at the local level. He also started giving scholarships to Ahmadi students and approved $100,000 to be given on merit and need basis.

Treatment with the Jama'at workers

He used to give an excellent model for Jama'at workers to follow. He would do his best to do Jama'at work and would expect the same from other Jama'at workers. He would praise the good work of his subordinate in his writing to Hazur and otherwise, at Jalsa, and other gatherings like Shura, etc. His praise would be filled with prayers and request for prayers for them. He would do that from his heart so that many times he would almost choke with emotions and feelings for them. If he had to remind some one about improving his work he would do that very discreetly and privately.

It may not be out of place for me to cite a personal example in this regard. When I was appointed Officer Jalsa Salana for many years continuously along with being National General Secretary, the work became overwhelming for me at times. After one of the Jalsa, someone wrote a big complaint about my work and inappropriate action. I did not know about this until I got a copy of the letter which Hadrat Mian sahib wrote to the individual in response with a copy to me. He, in his graciousness, apologized himself to the person on behalf of my mistake and said that these things can happen in large events like that. I wanted to write the full details of the event and explain the whole situation as I felt from the perspective of Officer Jalsa Salana. But when I thought about the graciousness of this great man, that he, instead of calling my explanation, let himself be humbled and apologized on my behalf, it was not appropriate for me to go into the nitpicking and drag the matter. In this, it was a great lesson for me to learn that if there was any omission and error which needs to be improved, I must do that and don't let my Amir be humbled again. This was the type of leader he was. May Allah keep him in his comfort from all sides.

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Treatment with Disadvantaged Members

He used to be very kind to any disadvantaged people in the Jama'at. He used to approve grants and sadqats for various needs of people without letting others know. In addition to the Jama'at funds he would use his own personal money to help many poor people and will sympathize with them and try to help in other ways. He was very much anxious to enhance the spiritual and worldly condi-

tion of our African American brothers. When due to large influx of immigrants from Pakistan the ratio changed of Pakistanis to American-born Ahmadis, he felt that not many African American brothers were being elected to National Jama'at offices. He requested Hazur to give special approval for African American brothers to be appointed to the National Majlise Aamla. Similarly, he requested Hazur to appoint an African American sister to be Sadr Lajna USA. He used to entertain and invite African American brothers at his home and discreetly help members from his personal resources. When late Alhaj Muzaffar Ahmad Zafar Sahib, Naib Amir (May Allah Exalt his status in paradise), became seriously sick, Hadrat Mian Sahib instructed Ahmadi physicians to go and personally see that he gets the best treatment.

He was very much anxious to enhance the spiritual and worldly condition of our African American brothers.

Treatment with Jama'at members

He was always ready to listen and hear the requests and demands of Jama'at members. In keeping with the Hadith of the Holy Prophet (SAW), he would not reject anyone's invitation no matter the status of the person, unless he had a prior commitment, Jama'at work or health reasons. Of course, everyone wanted to have this blessed personality at his/her time of joy and happiness. In the same vein, he was kind to participate and bless with his presence the weddings of my children. At one of my son's Walima party, he got hurt while stepping on the stage set up for him and other VIPs. We never knew that until the next day. As a matter of fact, he got hurt right from the beginning but he continued to participate in the whole function without letting anyone know that in how much pain he was. He had to be taken to the hospital when he got home and got treatment for many weeks to heal that wound. I found out later from Zahir Mustafa Sahib that Hadrat Mian Sahib did not want anyone to know at that time so as not to spoil the Joyce occasion of ours. What a gracious and kind man, who will go through all this pain to keep others happy. May Allah bless his soul and shower choicest blessing on all his near and dear ones. May Allah also give us the faculties to serve Islam and Ahmadiyyat like he did. Amin.

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Hazrat Sahibzada M.M. Ahmad Sahib

An Awesome Leader

By Anwer Mahmood Khan, Los Angeles, CA, USA

In serving Jama'at Alamghir in various capacities in my life, I consider it a great honor and privilege to have worked directly with Hazrat Sahibzada M.M. Ahmad Sahib, late Ameer Jama'at USA. My love for him is next only to my love for our late Khalifatul Masih (ra) and my father Maulana Abdul Malik Khan. Although I live in Los Angeles, some 3,000 miles away from Maryland where Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib worked and resided, I felt his presence as if he was living next door. From 1991 to 1996, Allah blessed me with the opportunity to serve as National Secretary Waqf-e-Jadid for Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib's National Amila. I recall that during the Shura elections Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib gave a moving speech discussing the role of National Amila members in forwarding the cause of Jama'at Alamghir. Quoting from the verses of Sura Al-Fajr, along with extracts from the writings of Hazrat Khalifatul Masih Sani (ra), he encouraged Ahmadis to prepare themselves for the stupendous victories and glad tidings destined for Jama'at Alahmghir in the 1990s. He then spoke on how American Ahmadis in particular should offer maximum financial sacrifices.

Of the various avenues to achieve this end, he suggested in particular the scheme of Waqf-e-Jadid. Los Angeles boasts of the "Avenue of the Stars" where movie stars come and go. In his address to Jama'at USA, Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib (ra) envisioned a far different "Avenue of the Stars," one consisting of all American Ahmadis participating in Waqf-e-Jadid. One of the most effective characteristics a leader can possess is the ability to delineate a vision and lead his followers to achieve that vision. Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib possessed this characteristic.

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his followers to achieve that vision. Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib possessed this characteristic. Immediately after setting forth his vision for Waqf-e-Jadid, he developed ways in which all missionaries, National Amila members, Jama'at presidents, and general members could achieve concrete financial sacrifices. He particularly emphasized ardent prayers. Alhumdolillah, the results proved phenomenal. Within one year after launching his vision, Jama'at USA collected $87,000 in Waqf-e-Jadid contributions, nearly triple the previous year's collections. Now, by Allah's grace and through the leadership of Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib, Jama'at USA exceeds all other Jama'ats Alamghir in Waqf-e-Jadid collection.

In 1982, Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV (ra) launched a scheme of building five major mosques in America. The cities he delineated included Los Angeles, New York, Washington D.C., Detroit, and Houston. Under the leadership of Maulana Sheikh Mubarak Ahmad Marhoom (ra), Baitul Hameed Mosque and Baitul Zafar Mosque were completed in Los Angeles and New York, respectively. The Washington, D.C. mosque, however, proved to be a major undertaking that demanded serious attention. Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib worked painstakingly to supervise the construction of Baitul Rahman Mosque, one of the largest mosques in North America. At the occasion of the mosque's inauguration in 1994, Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib also supervised the completion of an exhaustive souvenir entitled *Mosques Around the World*, which outlined the efforts of Jama'at Alamghir in building mosques in six continents of the world. The publication was also the first of its kind to present pictorially the achievements of Khilafat-e-Ahmadiyya on a global scale. Through Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib's efforts, the inauguration of Baitul Rahman Mosque, therefore, proved to be a global success.

Another memorable achievement of Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib (ra) was the "Messiah 2000 Conference" held at Zion, Illinois. In preparing for this event, Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib stressed the importance of how American Ahmadis should stand witness to the truth of the Promised Messiah (as) who defeated, through prayers, one of the bitterest enemies of Islam-Ahmadiyyat, Dr. John Alexander Dowie. In spite of very ill health, Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib traveled to Zion and presided over the event attended by more than 1,500 people. His presence made history, as he was one of five grandsons of the Promised Messiah (as) in attendance that weekend. Indeed, through the lion-heart of Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib, a small, seemingly insignificant city in America became the location for the stunning fulfillment of a divine prophecy. As with the inauguration of Baitul Rahman Mosque, Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib ensured that the signifi-

Indeed, through the lion-heart of Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib, a small, seemingly insignificant city in America became the location for the stunning fulfillment of a divine prophecy.

cance of the event would be memorialized through Jama'at publication. He supervised the compilation and reprinting of nineteen of the original thirty-one newspaper references about the challenge to Dowie recorded by the Promised Messiah (as) in *Haqeeqatul Wahih* or "The Nature of Revelation." Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib also had the honor of reading a special historic message by Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV for the attendees of the event. Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib had fond memories of this conference and mentioned it many times on various occasions. At this occasion we arranged an exhibition displaying all the original newspaper clippings, dating early 1900, where this prayer duel was covered. M.M. Ahmad stayed at these exhibits and met with all the visitors and greeted them personally. Every exhibit was declaring the veracity of Hazrat Ahmad Alahissalam.

He further suggested to print another version of this publication with a complete set of clippings mentioned in Hazrat Ahmad's book *"Haqueeqatul Wahi"* (we are still trying to retrieve these rare clippings).

Hazrat Ahmad Alahissalam, in his masterpiece writing *Jesus in India*, prophesied that the thesis he presented in this book will one day be accepted by the scholars of the time. I undertook a research in this regard and found out that about 100 scholars of our times have independently verified and/or endorsed Hazrat Ahmad's findings. Hazrat M.M.Ahmad directed me to write an article and get it printed in the *Review of Religions*, Alhumdolillah, this was completed and it was printed in October 2000 Issue and also in *International Al-fazal*. As per his advice, a small book in this regard is in the completion phase and will soon be published. Insha'Allah.

Inspired from the conference, he gave another awesome vision to Jama'at: about the City of Zion being the first city to be won over for Islam in the USA. Insha'Allah, we will work hard to fulfill this vision of Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib.

In all my years working with Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib, I cherished his last few living years the most. His supreme intelligence and vigilance were treats to behold. Right to his last breath, he would provide detailed comments to any piece of correspondence he would receive. He ensured that not

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even the slightest oversight should harm the Jama'at in any way. In the process of editing the two publications mentioned above, I distinctly remember Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib making several prudent suggestions to protect the integrity of Jama'at Alamghir. He was indeed an embodiment of obedience to Khilafat. Due to his back problems he would choose to sit on a chair and offer prayers, but in the presence of Hazoor Aqdas Ayyadahullah he would sit on the floor. Once I requested him to be seated on a chair while Hazoor Aqdas was at the Mosque, he declined and suggested that it was disrespectful. What a lesson to emulate to.

Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib (ra) was also a distinguished speaker. Apart from his many national lectures, I recall his several visits to Los Angeles during West Coast Jalsa Salanas where he spoke on Zikre Habib or "Remembrance of Allah." His description of the Promised Messiah[AS] 's love for Allah and the Holy Prophet Muhammad[SAW] brought tear to the eyes of all audience members. His firm voice and deep sincerity during his speeches are forever etched in the hearts of all of us.

During a dinner setting at my home, he shared with all the Ahmadi guests present an incidence of a meeting with Captain Douglas. He enquired from Captain Douglas if he recalled the session where Hazrat Ahmad's case was being heard. Captain Douglas stated that of the thousands of cases he had heard, he cannot forget one face, rather he strictly and vividly remembers one face: that of Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad alahissalam. There was such an awe and majesty with that face that I can never forget.

Carrying out the immediate instructions of Khalifatul Masih is a given trait bestowed upon all the Amirs. To be cognizant and live up to the minutest desires of the Imam of the Age, Hazrat Ahmad Alahissalam, was a special characteristic of Hazrat M.M. Ahmad Marhoom. In one Majlise Aamla, he expressed his deep sentiments to fulfill a desire of Hazrat Ahmad Alahissalam to print *Review of Religions* in the quantity of 10,000 copies. He offered to pay all the printing costs to meet that level of publication on behalf of US Jama'at. He then wrote a note to Hazoor Aqdas who graciously accepted his wish and permitted USA Jama'at to pay this printing cost.

Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib's leadership was indeed awesome to witness. I recall a great saying defining the fine but profound difference between a manager and a leader, it states: " A Manager is the one who does the thing *right* while a Leader is the one who does the *Right* thing." Hazrat M.M. Ahmad was one of the great leaders and I will miss him greatly. May Allah elevate his status to the highest ranks of paradise, and may we strive to continue his legacy in America. Insha'allah. Ameen.

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Hadhrat Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad Sahib

A Gentle and Kindhearted Person

By Nasir Malik, Detroit, Michigan

It was a great honor, high privilege, and good fortune for me to have known and served under the leadership of *Marhoom* Hadhrat Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad Sahib. Throughout my childhood and youth in Pakistan, I used to hear about Sahibzada M. M. Ahmad as being an outstanding and extraordinarily smart person on two accounts – one, he was a member of the *Khandaan* (family) of Hadhrat Masih-e-Mau'ood *(as)*; and two, he was an ICS (Indian Civil Service) Officer during the British rule in India. He was one of the few persons, like Hadhrat Chaudhary Muhammad Zafrullah Khan Sahib *(ra)* and *Marhoom* Professor Abdus Salam Sahib, we used to aspire to emulate. Just to be in their company was a dream, let alone serving under them.

Let me fast forward to 1978. I first observed Hadhrat Mian Sahib up close when, merely by the Grace of Allah, I had the distinct honor of representing the Detroit Jama'at in a meeting with Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih III *(rahemahullah)*. That meeting was held in Hadhrat Mian Sahib's residence in Potomac, Maryland. Although at that time I did not have much of an interface with him, I was extremely impressed with Hadhrat Mian Sahib's extreme humility and understated demeanor.

In August 1983, as Sadr Detroit Jama'at and the Officer Jalsa Salana, I had my first limited interaction with Hadhrat Mian Sahib during the US Jalsa Salana (Annual Convention) held in the Detroit, Michigan, area. The US Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiy'ya and the Detroit Jama'at General Secretary, Dr. Muzaffar Ahmed, was martyred, on Monday, August 8, 1983, at his residence in Canton (a Detroit suburb), only four days prior to the start of the Jalsa Salana. Hadhrat Mian Sahib co-presided that shortened Jalsa Salana (held in the Huron Metro Park, on Saturday, August 13) with *Marhoom* Maulana Ataullah Kaleem Sahib, the then US Amir and Mubaligh Incharge.

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In the 1990s, I served Hadhrat Mian Sahib in various capacities during his tenure as the US Amir. In 1990 and 1991, when the US Jalsa Salana was held at the Eastern Michigan University in Ypsilanti (a suburb of Detroit), I served him as the Officer Jalsa Salana. I also served him first as his National Tabligh Secretary and later as his National Tarbiy'yat Secretary. Throughout this period, I found him to be very fair, objective and kind. He was polite but firm. Despite his old age and various illnesses, he was very punctual and a man of a

few but profound words. His memory and alertness were legendary. He was extremely respectful and mindful of Khilafat-e-Ahmadiy'ya. He was very methodical and systematic in his thinking, conservative in his approach, and very keen in his observation. He was a great strategic planner.

In June 1991, when Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV *(rahemahullah)* graced the US Jalsa Salana, held in the Detroit area, we were extremely busy with the Jalsa arrangements. Hadhrat Mian Sahib arrived with his beloved wife, Bibi Qay'yum, before Hadhoor. Due to some mix-up, the planned reception team could not reach the airport in time to receive them. When I got the word, I hurriedly drove to the airport in a full size van and picked them up, along with several other Jalsa guests. It was an extremely hot and humid day, and in the rush of the moment, I overlooked the van's fuel gauge. To my surprise and dismay, halfway during the return journey, I ran out of fuel and the van stopped on the freeway. It was my first most embarrassing and awkward moment with Hadhrat Mian Sahib. While I was seeking forgiveness from Allah and apologizing to Hadhrat Mian Sahib and the other guests, I braced myself for a deservedly severe rebuke from him and taunts from the other guests. However, to my amazement, Hadhrat Mian Sahib didn't even have a wrinkle on his face. Instead, patiently enduring the heat and the uncomfortable seating, he was very understanding and had kind and calming words for me. He indeed was a very great, meek and simple man. As I was wondering what to do (we didn't have cell phones in those days), Allah took mercy on us and lo and behold, the planned reception team caught up with us on the freeway and bailed us out safely. *Alhamdolillah.*

He was polite but firm. Despite his old age and various illnesses, he was very punctual and a man of a few but profound words.

Realizing his difficulty in traveling, Hadhrat Mian Sahib would always urge his National Secretaries to periodically visit various jama'ats. He was always very kind to me and supportive of my initiatives and proposals. On one occasion, I submitted a *tarbiy'yat* (training) related proposal for his approval. First, he turned me down. Later he called me in his office to discuss it further. During the discussion he got annoyed and told me to do whatever I wanted. I told him that I wouldn't do anything without his kind approval and blessings. He then gracefully approved my proposal.

In 1999, we initiated the National Annual Tarbiy'yat (Train-the-Trainer) Class. The first such class was held in the Baitur Rahman Mosque, Silver Spring, Maryland. As the National Tarbiy'yat Secretary, I requested Hadhrat Mian Sahib to award the certificates of achievement to the class participants and allow group photographs with them. He graciously accepted my humble request. That indeed was an historic class in that Hadhrat Mian Sahib, the illustrious grandson of the Promised Messiah *(as)*, presided over its concluding session. In 2000, he again accepted my similar request. However, a day before the event, he was reluctant to keep his commitment and wished to be excused. With a heavy heart, I gingerly proceeded with an alternate plan. We finished the program slightly ahead of the published schedule. When I was wrapping up, to my shock and awe, I saw Hadhrat Mian Sahib walking into the mosque. Such was his dedication for the Ja-

ma'at and concern for *tarbiy'yat* (training) that, despite his illness and weakness, he honored his prior commitment. That was my second most embarrassing moment with him. He was once again very understanding and kind and did not show any displeasure.

In January 2000, when I took office as Sadr Majlis Ansarullah, USA, we initiated the Annual Ansar Leadership Conference. Accepting my humble request, Hadhrat Mian Sahib kindly graced the first two such conferences, in January 2000 and 2001 (held in the Baitur Rahman Mosque), with his presence and valuable advice. He also graced the Ansar Shura (opening sessions) and National Ijtemas (concluding sessions) in November 2000 and October 2001, respectively (both held in the Baitur Rahman Mosque). All Ansar were greatly inspired and felt honored by his personal interest in their activities.

On a couple of occasions, I had the blessing to offer *Salaatul Fajr*, at Hadhrat Mian Sahib's residence, behind Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV *(rahemahullah)*, during the latter's visit to US. During those quiet and rather private moments, I found Hadhrat Mian Sahib to be a down to earth man. He would sit quietly and respectfully in a corner and wait for Hadhoor's arrival and departure from the makeshift prayer area in his living room. Then he would briefly chat about the day's program.

Above all, my most memorable moments in Hadhrat Mian Sahib's company were those when occasionally he would share some of his personal stories. Those stories allowed us a glimpse into his private life and the life of his great saintly ancestry. For example, the personal advice he received from Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II *(ra)* when he was first appointed as an ICS Officer. Hadhoor advised him and his wife (Hadhoor's daughter) that as you move up in the world, you will have great homes and furniture, but don't ever let such amenities inhibit ordinary people from seeing you. I am one of the many witnesses who experienced that Hadhrat Mian Sahib lived up to Hadhoor's profound advice.

Although short, it truly was a memorable and a fond ride for me to be with and serve Hadhrat Mian Sahib in various capacities. I will certainly miss him for a long time. May Allah abundantly reward his service to the Jama'at, exalt his status in the heavens, and console his loving family. *Ameen.*

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Hadhrat Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad Sahib

A Person of Accomplishments

By Karimullah Zirvi, New Jersey

Hazrat Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad (M.M. Ahmad), who passed away in America on July 22, 2002, was blessed with great success in both worldly and religious affairs. As Ameer Jama'at USA, he strengthened the USA Jama'at both organizationally and financially through prayers and hard work. During his tenure, the USA Jama'at achieved many successes, which included leading the Ahmadiyya world community in monetary contributions towards the Tehrik-i-Jadid and Waqf-i-Jadid Schemes. Despite all the glorious achievements in both worldly and religious matters, he lived a very simple life. He had a dignified and commanding personality. However, those who met him were impressed by his simplicity, warmth and cordiality.

During the period of 1969-1972, while I was in Pakistan, and even earlier than that, Mian Sahib held such high positions in the Government of Pakistan that he was in the news frequently either in the print media or on the radio. At one time, he was the top advisor to General Yahya Khan, who was President of Pakistan from March 1969 to December 1971. In 1971, while I was working as Senior Research Officer in the Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Labs, Peshawar, I obtained an appointment to see Mian Sahib regarding a personal matter in his office in Islamabad. When I arrived, I found out that he had gone to Iran. Muhahmmad Reza Pahlavi, the King of Iran, invited General Yahya Khan to attend his coronation celebration, which he held in Persepolis near Shiraz, to present himself as the legitimate heir to ancient Persian sovereignty. General Yahya Khan had asked Mian Sahib to accompany him. Mian Sahib had to leave for Iran on short notice. Thus, I missed the opportunity to see Mian Sahib in person. In 1972, I got a job in a university in Shiraz, Iran and saw the fabulous tent city, which the Shah of Iran had built at Persepolis for his guests. I saw also the beautiful tents where General Yahya Khan and his entourage stayed

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during the ceremonies. The first time I had the honor of meeting Mian Sahib was in June 1978, when I moved from Iran to the U.S. and stayed for a couple of months in Washington, DC before moving to Louisville, KY. In those days, Mian Sahib used to work as Executive Director of the World Bank and Secretary of the Development Committee. He regularly attended Friday Prayers and other Jama'at activities at the Fazal mosque. Despite holding such a high position and being the grandson of the Promised Messiah[as], he participated in Jama'at activities like an ordinary member of the Jama'at. When I saw him for the first time, I noticed that he was a tall, well-dressed, handsome man with a very dignified manner and an impressive personality. On the surface, his demeanor appeared to be very intimidating and one felt a hesitance to talk with him. However, anyone who talked with Mian Sahib was impressed with his simplicity and humility. He never displayed any sense of superiority due to his being the grandson of the Promised Messiah[as], either in his conversation or in his personal interaction with others. I was very impressed with the straightforwardness with which he conversed and mingled with others. I met Mian Sahib again in 1979, when he attended the marriage ceremony of my brother-in-law, Dr. Mujeeb Malik of Hampton, Virginia, which took place at the Fazal Mosque.

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In 1982 I joined the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey and moved to New Jersey. It happened so in that year, the Annual Convention of the USA was held in New Jersey. Therefore, once again I had the chance to meet and listen to Mian Sahib speak. One distinct event which took place at this Convention, that I recall, was during an interval in the program. Dr. Masoud Malik, who was Sadr Ansarullah at the time, held an Ansar meeting which was attended by Mian Sahib sitting in the audience like other Ansar. The issue discussed was to send someone to attend the Jalsa Salana in Rabwah as a representative of Majlis Ansarullah, USA at the expense of the Majlis Ansarullah. There was some opposition to spend that much money when the Ansar resources were limited in those days. Mian Sahib supported the proposal and it was approved. Since meeting Mian Sahib at the Annual Convention in New Jersey, by the grace of God, I have had the opportunity to meet and talk with Mian Sahib many times both as a member and an office-bearer of the Jama'at at various Jama'at meetings and other functions.

I also noticed his interaction with others at National Majlis Amila meetings, which were held under the chairmanship of Shaikh Mubarak Ahmad Sahib, Ameer Jama'at, USA. Like all other members, Mian Sahib participated in the discussions and gave the respect due to Maulana Shaikh Mubarak Ahmad Sahib as Ameer. During these meetings, Maulana Shaikh Mubarak Ahmad Sahib always gave great importance to Mian Sahib's point of view and he consulted Mian Sahib in other important Jama'at affairs. In the Majlis Shura, Shaikh Sahib always appointed Mian Sahib as Chairman of the Finance Sub-committee.

In 1989, during his trip to the US, Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV[rh] appointed M. M. Ahmad

Sahib as Ameer Jama'at, USA. Thus he served nearly 13 years as Ameer Jama'at, USA. During this period, by the grace of God, I had the opportunity to work under the guidance of Hazrat Mian Sahib as Sadr Ansarullah, Secretary of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Medical Association, President of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Scientists Association, Co-Chairman of the Board of Education and Economic Advancement of African American Youth, and National Ta'lim Secretary. Here are glimpses of some of the personal experiences I had working under the supervision of Mian Sahib, which reflect upon his leadership qualities, intellect, and other aspects of his character, such as his motivation of workers and his ability to value the opinions of others.

Baitur Rahman Mosque

One of the many achievements of Mian Sahib during his tenure as Ameer Jama'at, USA is construction of the Baitur Rahman mosque. Mian Sahib took a personal interest at each step in the construction of the mosque. During one of the National Majlis Amila meetings, he showed several marble stone samples to Amila members and asked them to give their opinion about the marble stone, which would be the most suitable and make the mosque attractive when used in its construction. In the same meeting, the color of the carpet to be used in the mosque was also discussed. Since there was a member of the North Jersey Jama'at involved in the carpet business, I suggested to Ameer Sahib to get a carpet from him. He agreed to look into it. It was 11:00 AM when I called Mr. Munawar Ahmad, the owner of the carpet business in New Jersey, and told him about my conversation with respected Ameer Sahib. Munawar Ahmad told me that he could take an air shuttle and reach Washington, DC by 2:00 PM with carpet samples to show to Ameer Sahib. I relayed this to Ameer Sahib who liked the idea and waited for Munawar to come with the carpet samples. However, Munawar was delayed at the airport and could not reach the Fazal Mosque by 2:00 PM. Malik Saeed Sahib told me that Mian Sahib had not eaten his lunch and was supposed to go home for lunch after the Amila meeting. I was very embarrassed. However, Mian Sahib did not give any indication that he was unhappy to have to wait so long. Mian Sahib waited till Munawar came with the carpet samples. When Munawar arrived, Mian Sahib discussed in detail with him various aspects of the carpets and picked two different shades of a green carpet for the mosque.

Mian Sahib was very keen to write the history of the Baitur Rahman Mosque project from its beginning to its completion, particularly of the sacrifices made by the Ahmadi doctors working in the US towards the construction of the mosque. He had assigned this task to Missionary Mubasher Ahmad Sahib. Being Secretary of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Medical Association USA, I gave Missionary Mubasher Sahib information about the Ahmadiyya Muslim Medical Association and the monetary contributions made by Ahmadi doctors towards the Baitur Rahman Mosque project. The Baitur Rahman Mosque opening ceremony was held on October 14, 1994 with Friday Prayers led by Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV[rh].

Al-Nahl and Other Publications

Several special issues of *Al-Nahl* (the quarterly magazine of the Majlis Ansarullah, USA) such as the "Hazrat Dr. Mufti Muhammad Sadiq[ra]" issue, the "Fulfillment of the Prophecy of Eclipse of the Sun and the Moon" issue, and the "Philosophy of the Teachings of Islam" issue, were published while I was Sadr Ansarullah. I always showed the contents of the magazine to Mian Sahib before publication and sought his opinion and advice, which always helped to improve the quality of the magazine. For example, for the "Hazrat Dr. Mufti Muhammad Sadiq[ra]" issue, he advised me to ask Dr. Muzaffar Ahmad Zafar, Na'ib

Ameer USA to write an article about Ahmadiyyat in America. Thus, his article "*Mufti Muhammad Sadiq*[ra]*, The First Muslim Missionary in America: A Historical Perspective*" was included in the issue, and it significantly improved the quality of this issue within the *Al-Nahl* magazine. When Majlis Ansarullah decided to publish a special issue regarding Khilafat, I had a deep desire that Mian Sahib should write his observations concerning the life of Hazrat Khalifatul Masih II[ra]. So I requested Mian Sahib to write an article detailing his thoughts and experiences about the life of Hazrat Khalifatul Masih II[ra] .He very kindly agreed to do so and within a couple of days, had written an excellent article about the life of Hazrat Khalifatul Masih II[ra] entitled, "Pearls of Memory: Remembrance of Hazrat Musleh Maud[ra]." When published in *Al-Nahl*, the article was enjoyed by everyone who read it, to the extent that the article was translated into Urdu by Sahibzada Mirza Majeed Ahmad Sahib, the younger brother of Ameer Sahib, and was published in the daily *Al-fazal*, Rabwah. Mian Sahib was very impressed with the quality of *Al-Nahl* and often mentioned it after receiving an issue of the magazine. Once, when it was discussed in the National Majlis Amila that a special issue of *Ahmadiyya Gazette* should be published as a "Professor Dr. Abdus Salam" issue, Mian Sahib decided that instead, a special issue of *Al-Nahl* should be published as a "Professor Dr. Abdus Salam" and issued by Majlis Ansarullah. Mian Sahib liked the "Professor Dr. Abdus Salam" issue of *Al-Nahl* very much and, without delay, sent a copy of the magazine to Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV[rh]. Mian Sahib always sent the copies of *Al-Nahl* magazine to Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV[rh] with request for prayers for the success of the magazine and always sent a copy of Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV's[rh] response to me.

Majlis Ansarullah decided to publish a Prayer Chart, so I prepared the chart and sent it to Mian Sahib for his approval. He thoroughly reviewed the chart and made several corrections. He returned the chart to me with a note that, before printing, the chart should be reviewed by Missionary Mubasher Ahmad Sahib. So Missionary Mubasher Sahib reviewed the chart before its printing and it turned out to be a very useful Prayer Chart. When the Prayer Chart was sent to Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV[rh], Huzur[rh] asked the Tarbiyyat Secretary of the UK Jama'at to obtain these charts for the UK Jama'at. The UK Jama'at purchased 500 charts. Similarly, when I prepared the first draft of the manuscript for the book, *Words of Wisdom*, which contained 100 Ahadith of the Holy Prophet[sa] relating to daily life, I sent it to Mian Sahib for review. He reviewed the manuscript word for word and sent it back to me with his comments, including instructions regarding the addition of more Ahadith relating to the treatment of women and family life. After including these traditions and making the suggested changes, I resubmitted the manuscript to Ameer Sahib for review. By this time, he planned to go to London to attend the Annual Convention, UK, so he took the manuscript with him to London. At the Convention, he discussed the manuscript with me and asked why I had written "141 Traditions of the Holy Prophet[sa]" as the title of the book and whether I had another title in mind for the book. I told him that I did not have any particular title in mind and requested him to select a title for the book. He said he would think about it and let me know. After the Convention, I returned to the US while Ameer Sahib stayed for a while in London. After a week or so, I received the manuscript, which Mian Sahib had sent to Saeed Malik Sahib. I was surprised to note that Mian Sahib had not only reviewed the manuscript himself, but also had it reviewed by Maulana Ataul Mujib Rashed, the Imam of the London Mosque. These reviews significantly improved the quality of the manuscript and led to its swift approval for publication from the Center. Furthermore, Mian Sahib selected *Words of Wisdom* as the title for the book.

Although I had extensive ex-

perience in writing scientific research papers, I did not have any experience in writing about religion. So very hesitantly, I wrote the first manuscript of about 170 pages for the book *Welcome to Ahmadiyyat, The True Islam,* and sent it to Mian Sahib for review and comments. I was very pleased when Mian Sahib nicely encouraged me to go ahead with the project. He reviewed the entire manuscript critically and returned it to me with his comments. Furthermore, he advised me to get input from all the missionaries in order to improve the content of the manuscript, which I did. All of this markedly improved the quality of the manuscript. However, getting approval from the Center was an uphill task. Mian Sahib strongly supported the project in this respect. When critical comments about the book came from London, I thought that the book project was dead. However, Mian Sahib not only encouraged me to further improve the book as suggested by the Center, but also resubmitted the manuscript to London for review and approval. The last letter, in which he refers to the book, was written on October 1, 2001 while he was not feeling well. His letter reads as follows:

Book: *"Welcome to Ahmadiyyat"*

"I am unwell these days and take the liberty to forward to Rabwah for submission to Ch. Hameedullah Sahib, Vakil Ala, for review and ensure that directions given by him and Munirud Din Shams Sahib have been complied with. Letter of December 23, 2000 should have been added to ensure complete review of the book.

"M.M Ahmad
Ameer Jama'at, USA"

Mian Sahib was kind enough to write the foreword for both of the books, *Words of Wisdom* and *Welcome to Ahmadiyyat, The True Islam.* There is no doubt that Mian Sahib was a great intellectual person and had keen interest in literary work. Under his supervision, the Jama'at has published several souvenirs, including the *Mosques Around the World* souvenir (which was published on the occasion of the opening of the Baitur Rahman Mosque), a souvenir published at the occasion of the 50th Jalsa Salana USA, and a souvenir published at the 50th Anniversary of the founding of Pakistan.

Majlis Ansarullah, USA

In the early nineties, the Majlis Ansarullah in the US was not very active. To revitalize the Majlis Ansarullah, Mian Sahib again made a personal investment. He came to New York to address the participants of the Annual Ijtema and also conducted elections for Sadr Ansarullah. He guided the newly elected office-bearers, which led to the activation of Majlis Ansarullah in the US. Mian Sahib's leadership and constant guidance of the elected office-bearers galvanized the Majlis Ansarullah to reach the levels where it is today. One of the many examples of his helping Majlis Ansarullah achieve its goals is that Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IVrh did not accept the proposal to build an Ansarullah Hall in the US. However, Huzurrh wrote that if the Ameer Sahib USA would write and give reasons why a hall is needed the proposal could be reconsidered. Instead of letting the proposal die down, Mian Sahib asked me to write the reasons to build an Ansarullah Hall in the US. Then, he resubmitted the proposal to Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IVrh for reconsideration and fully supported the proposal in his own letter. By the grace of God, on resubmission, the proposal was accepted by Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IVrh.

Establishments Of Various Associations

Ameer Sahib helped establish various associations in the US, such as Ahmadiyya Muslim Medical Association (AMMA) and Ahmadiyya Muslim Scientists Association (AMSA). He also provided all the support so these groups could flourish. In the case of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Medical Association,

most of the times he conducted elections of the Association in person whenever they were due and provided assistance whenever requested by the President of the Association. He strongly supported the AMMA and guided the elected Office-bearers of the Association to make the Association successful. During his *Amarat*, AMMA sent medical supplies to Gambia, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Several American Ahmadi physicians and dentists also visited these countries. Medical equipment and monetary assistance was also provided by AMMA towards improvement of the Fazli Umar Hospital, Rabwah.

Tahir Ahmadiyya Elementary School

On many occasions, the Majlis Shura members had shown great interest that the Jama'at USA should start a school. Attending to this wish of the community members, Mian Sahib appointed a committee to review the pros and cons of opening an elementary school in the US and appointed me Chairman of the Committee. The Committee diligently looked at the prospects of starting a successful school, which could provide both worldly knowledge and religious teachings to the children. After almost one year of deliberation, the Committee presented its report about the school project to National Majlis Amila. Mian Sahib, in consultation with the Amila members, accepted the Committee's recommendations and approved the creation of an elementary school in Milwaukee. He also approved funds to bear the initial expenses of starting the school. When the school began, I wrote to Ameer Sahib to name the school. I received a message that I should discuss the naming of the school with Ameer Sahib over the telephone. Mian Sahib said the name should be simple and that the school should be named "Ahmadiyya Elementary School". I suggested that if Mian Sahib agreed, the school could be named "Tahir Ahmadiyya Elementary School". Mian Sahib very graciously accepted my suggestion and approved the school's name as Tahir Ahmadiyya Elementary School. By the grace of God, the school has successfully completed the second year of its existence.

Educational Scholarships, Grants and Loans

Mian Sahib started the educational scholarships, grants and loans program for the educational advancement of Ahmadi students. During the first year of the program, $10,000 were given in scholarships and grants. Then, on his own initiative, Ameer Sahib increased the awards amount each year. The amount was increased from $10,000 to $20,000 in 1999, to $40,000 in 2000, to $80,000 in 2001 and then to $100,000 in 2002. Mian Sahib wanted to appoint a committee to review the applications and asked me to propose names for the committee. The names I proposed included two members of the same family. He selected one of them and wrote a note that two members of the same family, no matter how capable and useful they are, should not be members of the same committee. He did so to safeguard the integrity of the committee and also to protect it from any undue influence of one member over the other. Although as Ameer, Mian Sahib had full authority to make decisions as he thought would be beneficial for the progress of the Jama'at, he always made decisions after consultation with the relevant people and took into consideration the genuine feelings and honest opinions of others concerned with the matter. For example, when he raised the amount of scholarship funds from $40,000 to $80,000, he also decided that 50% of the amount should be given as a loan. Looking at the financial situations of the families of previous years' applicants, I felt that most of them deserved grants rather than loans. So I requested Ameer Sahib to reconsider his decision. He asked me to discuss the matter with him in person. When I met him I explained the situation and suggested that 25% should be given as a loan. He said that

was too little. It should be more than that so the amount received back could be reused to help more students in the future. I then suggested that 30% should be given as loans and 70% as grants. He accepted the suggestion. I was amazed that he did not insist on distributing 50% as a loan and accepted my suggestion without any reservation.

Jama'at Meetings

In the National Amila meetings or at the occasion of Majalis Shura, Mian Sahib always spoke very softly and lovingly. Occasionally during the meetings, he made comments or remarks which made everyone laugh. However, he never let the atmosphere of these meetings turn undignified in any way. The meetings were always very dignified. Mian Sahib was always open minded and listened to the opinions of others carefully. He accepted a good suggestion or opinion without any hesitation, even if it differed from his own opinion, as long as it was for the good of the Jama'at. Till the end of his life, his memory was excellent. During discussions on any particular matter in meetings, he always knew the background of the problem and also had deep insight into a problem, which helped him solve many complicated Jama'at issues amicably. Despite this, he was very careful in making decisions. He would listen to the opinions of all people concerned with the matter, carefully evaluate his options and then make a decision.

Mian Sahib was very concerned about the moral and religious training of Jama'at members, particularly the youth. Thus, whenever he addressed the Jama'at members, whether at the Ijtema'at of the Ansar or Khuddam or at the Annual Conventions, his addresses were always geared towards highlighting various aspects of the religious and moral training of the Community. His speeches were always full of quotes from the Holy Qur'an, Ahadith, and the books of the Promised Messiah[as] and the Khulafa-i-Ahmadiyyat.

Mian Sahib rarely made decisions based on verbal conversations about a matter. He preferred to keep a record of each and every matter discussed and each decision made. Thus, looking at the written record of Jama'at activities throughout the US, which was kept during his tenure as Ameer, all the decisions made during his administration can be traced back by historians. In this unique way, he has left a written history of the progress of the Jama'at during the period of his *Amarat*. It will benefit the Jama'at greatly, whenever it decides to write the history of the USA Jama'at in the period from 1989 to 2002.

May God Almighty accept M.M. Ahmad Sahib's contributions in the service of humanity and Ahmadiyyat, and reward him with one of the highest ranks in heaven. Amin.

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Hazrat Mian Sahib

A Judicious Spender

By

Mubarik A. Malik, Maryland

Hazrat Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad Sahib, Ameer Jamaat-e-Ahmadiyya USA, for 13 years (1989-2002), breathed his last on 22 July 2002.

Hazrat Ameer Sahib was normally addressed by Jama'at members as "Mian Sahib" with love. I was blessed to spend quite sometime with Hazrat Mian Sahib at various occasions in the service of Jamaat as National Finance Secretary.

Based on my personal experience, I will try to capture few of Hazrat Mian Sahib's glowing qualities that he was blessed with.

Obedience to Khilafat is the top most quality that Hazrat Mian Sahib had, and if one has to learn this, should learn from Hazrat Mian Sahib. In spite of his status and rank in Jamaat as Ameer and eldest living grandson of Promised Messiah (asws), he would not take a step on any Jamaat matter, how small it may be, without consent of Hazrat Khalifatul Maseeh IV (Rahimullah).

Second was his sense of sanctity towards spending Jamaat money. He would always advise that we should take care of Jamaat money more than ours own, and he set many living examples in this regard. In the early days of his becoming Ameer of Jamaat-e-Ahmadiyya USA, he used his personal telephone extensively in the work of Jamaat. Later on he reluctantly agreed to have a separate telephone line at his residence for Jamaat use and to be paid by the Jamaat, on insistence by National Aamila. Once, he made some personal telephone calls from Jamaat telephone unintentionally. He took pain to separate those calls from the bill and provided a personal cheque to the Jamaat for the calls made and also offered his regrets.

Lastly, he had very keen eye on the needy people of Jamaat and he would always provide them financial assistance on his own without even asking. He took special care of the needs of African-American members of the Jama'at. He was a great organizer, planner and had the knack of getting to the bottom of an issue quickly, present its analysis and then give his decision based on rationale.

He used to bring his lunch to Baitur Rahman Mosque while he would be busy for long hours in the service of Jamaat and in meetings with his trusted Jamaat advisers and Aamila members for the betterment of the Jamaat. When he would start eating his lunch, he would distribute all the fruit among the members present and even shared his sandwich by dividing it into

The financial progress of the Jamaat would make him really happy and he would report the achievements of the Jamaat to Hazur in a manner that also made Hazur very happy. During Hazrat Mian Sahib's Amarat of 13 years, the budget of Jamaat-e-Ahmadiyya USA increased from 1.357 million dollars, to close to 8.7 million dollars, an increase of more than 500%.

half. This was very touching to the people present and shows his love and care for the volunteers.

Two occasions when his face would glow with happiness were when I presented to Hazrat Mian Sahib the yearly budget figures and the end of financial year collection figures. The financial progress of the Jamaat would make him really happy and he would report the achievements of the Jamaat to Hazur in a manner that also made Hazur very happy. During Hazrat Mian Sahib's Amarat of 13 years, the budget of Jamaat-e-Ahmadiyya USA increased from 1.357 million dollars, to close to 8.7 million dollars, an increase of 538%.

We all know that at numerous occasions, Hazur praised his leadership, especially in setting the financial system of US Jamaat on sound footing and progress achieved thereof. On April 27, 1997, last day of Shura, Hazrat Khalifatul Maseeh IV (Rahimullah), very graciously joined the 14th Majlis-e-Shura of Jamaat-e-Ahmadiyya USA. It was a heartwarming address of Hazur Anwar (Rahimullah) which was delivered live from London via MTA International. The passage quoted below from the address of Hazur Anwar (Rahimullah) speaks volumes about the financial progress made by Jamaat-e-Ahmadiyya USA during his tenure of Amarat, his dedication and hard work in service of the Jama'at.

Hazur Anwar (Rahimullah) says:

"I would like to inform that I am very happy with the progress of Jama'at Ahmadiyya United States of America. I have especially noticed how M.M. Ahmad has ably steered you through difficult times to ever rising heights of achievements. In the area of Finance, you have done wonders with the grace of Allah. So although the compliment seems to be directed to M.M. Ahmad, but he could not have achieved this without your full and loving cooperation which you have extended him unreservedly. And this is a blessing from Allah that the Ameer that is guiding a country and is fully cooperated with, fully obeyed not with formal sense of obedience but with a sense of deep respect and love.

It is amazing the rate at which your regular chanda is increasing, and the figure he told me was absolutely mind-boggling. In the previous year you had made some specific advance in comparison with the years before. But this year you have not only kept up the pace of increase, but added some more. The result is that it is a sort of acceleration which you have entered. So may Allah bless you and may Allah bless your financial position.

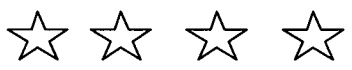
Keep up this pace of sacrifices for the sake of Allah.

So with that I take leave of you. Allah bless you all. Assalamo Alaikum wa Rahmatullah wa Barakathu one and all. I can see you with the eyes of my vision. I can imagine you listening to me with rapt attention and I can also imagine M.M. Ahmad's face glowing with pleasure and satisfaction and also, I feel, overwhelmed with sentiments and sense of gratitude."

Again, Hazur Anwar (Rahimullah), in his message of April 11, 1998, on writes:

"I realize, of course, that there still exist flaws and short-comings in various areas of Islamic practices in many chapters there, yet it cannot be denied that the resolve with which they are laboriously engaged in constantly improving their quality of life is a model to follow for the rest of the world. Their gigantic march-forward in offering financial sacrifices at an ever increasing pace, year after year, after year, is a treat for the eye!"

I miss Hazrat Mian Sahib very dearly and pray for his forgiveness and high rank in paradise. I have learned a lot from Hazrat Mian Sahib and thank Allah for this blessing.



Feelings of his Grandchildren

My Grandfather, My Friend
By: Marium Manahil Ahmad

Before my grandfathers passing I never knew what an incredible role model he was to Ahmadi Muslims all around the world. I just knew him as "Dada". An intelligent and caring man who cared for his Jama'at and family a lot. A man who I could ask questions, play games with, and talk to about anything. Coming home from school my first stop would be his room to greet him. He would always have a big smile on his face to see my brother, Muhammad and I. He would always ask questions like, how was your day and did you learn anything new at school today. And just before I left he would always give me a piece of candy from his side drawer. Coming home from his funeral, reading different things that people write about him, I am amazed at how much he is loved by people in the Jama'at and outside of the Jama'at. Reading about him in history books and seeing his picture in newspapers. Just recognizing all of his accomplishments. I didn't realize how lucky I was to have him in my life. He was a great grandfather and a noble man. I pray that Allah will keep him in his tender loving care forever.

My Dear Dada Assalamo Alaikum,

I know you are heaven, smiling, and it is hard not to smile when reminiscing about the past, with you. Its also hard not to cry when remembering the day you left this earth.

You have taught me so much and I have learned so much from you. I remember as you were lying in the hospital bed and you were telling me that I should always respect everyone. You also taught me to sacrifice what is mine for those are less fortunate. Everyday when I entered your room your face would light up, as would mine. I miss the day when you and me would sit around and play checkers. Yeah, I know that you would let me win to put a smile on my face and that's what you did. You put a smile on my face.

I never thought that you would go. Now you have and it is a feeling I would never wish on anyone. This world is just the introduction, paradise is home and you have arrived.

Dearest Dada,

I love you

Muhammad M. Ahmad, Grandson

A historical Note

In the Memory of Hazrat Mian Sahib

By

Saied A. Malik, - Pakistan Army (Retired)

I do not think it is necessary to debate the question of debacle of East Pakistan, with any amount of heat or with set oratorical phrases, or with great warmth of incentive or vituperation. It is well known General Niazi was the Commander of East Pakistan garrison in 1971. Was his act manly and courageous? These adjectives represent qualities which subsequently proved deficient in him. The country was not prepared for such a conduct. Of that there can be absolutely no doubt whatever in the mind of any one who read the Commission Report presented by Mr. Hamood-ur-Rehman, the Chairman of the Commission.

What was the mission of General Niazi? What was its nature? The mission was, in theory and intention one of the noblest to be undertaken – 'to defend and uphold the integrity of his country, of his nation', with forces which were placed at his command.

There was deepening gloom which settled down on the nation and blank dismay that overspread the faces of his country-men - the surrender of the entire force under his command.

The same person, who once was a military leader, has written a book "The betrayal of Pakistan". In this book he attributes, the authorship of a diabolical master plan for dismemberment of Pakistan to Mr. M.M. Ahmad. He claims that "the plan" was known to a couple of individuals, living a thousand miles away from Islamabad, with such details that the plan offered no less than 12 options.

One afternoon when I was sitting comfortably with Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad in the cozy living room of his Potomac house watching fire burning in the grate, I was sharing a cup of tea with him, I broached the subject of assertions and imputations made by General Niazi which had been agitating my mind since I had read the book. This is what he said in response:

"A comprehensive and well documented response can only be made with access to all the relevant documents at Islamabad However living here in USA I shall try to convincingly disprove the existence of the so called Plan from:

The evidence in Lt. Gen. Niazi's own book itself.
Other evidence which refutes this serious accusation.
Quotations from other independent outside scholars who have written on the subject.
General Niazi in the Preface of his book states:

The same person, who once was a military leader, has written a book "The betrayal of Pakistan". In this book he attributes, the authorship of a diabolical master plan for dismemberment of Pakistan to Mr. M.M. Ahmad.

"The plan for dismemberment was hatched between General Yahya and Bhutto at Larkana. This Plan came to be known as "M.M. Ahmad Plan."

If the Plan was hatched between President Yahya and Mr. Bhutto at Larkana, how come it is called M.M. Ahmad Plan.

The same plan was also described as "Larkana Plan" and it is suggested that it was finalized between President Yahya and Mr. Bhutto. (Introduction xxvii).

In a Martial Law regime where total responsibility and control of the Government rests on the Armed Forces it has not been clarified or understood why a Plan for dismemberment alleged to have been prepared and finalized between Martial Law Administrator and Mr. Bhutto was entrusted to a civilian official concerned with economic affairs.

The author (Gen. Niazi) disputes and severely challenges accounts by other authors in the Introduction of the Book. This includes Major General Fazle Muqeem, Brigadier Salik, Major-General Shaukat Raza and General Farmal Ali. He describes General Farman Ali responsible for painting a false situation who "released a Top Secret signal clearly meant to dismember Pakistan without approval of the President."

The perusal of the Book implies that the "Plan" also attributes what role was to be played by Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman who announced a scheme to run a parallel government and included perpetuation of large scale atrocities by East Pakistanis on West Pakistanis and their families in East Pakistan. The Awami League of Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman put into effect their plan prompting Mujib-ur-Rehman's declaration that "Pakistan as it stands is finished."

Later, in the Book at page 220, the author states that President Yahya and Mr. Bhutto got together and hatched a plan known as "Larkana Conspiracy" and adds without an iota of evi-

A comprehensive and well documented response can only be made with access to all the relevant documents at Islamabad However living here in USA I shall try to convincingly disprove the existence of the so called Plan.

dence that "connected to this conspiracy was M.M. Ahmad's Plan. The Plan aimed at allowing General Yahya and Bhutto to continue as President and Prime Minister respectively.

There is also reference to Major General Farman Ali's signal to Mr. Paul Henry the UN representative about the dismemberment of Pakistan without President's approval and that he also approached representatives of USA, USSR, France and Great Briton and told them to take over the administration of East Pakistan without knowledge of General Niazi or the Governor.

On page 276 the author refers that Bhutto unfolded his diabolical plot for the dismemberment of the country.

Despite all the evidence to the contrary reproduced above the charge that I was involved in preparation of a Plan for dismemberment of Pakistan becomes meaningless and hollow. Not an iota of evidence has been produced in favor of existence of such a Plan. In fact all the evidence – indeed overwhelming evidence – from internal, external and independent sources is altogether against it.

If I had a Plan for dismemberment of Pakistan prepared at the behest of President Yahya and Mr. Bhutto then this should have been reflected in my participation of the crucial talks with Awami League's representatives at Dhaka between 20th and 24th of March 1970.

The Awami League was represented by Mr. Tajud Din, Mr. Kamal Hussain and one other gentleman while the President's team comprised of Chief Justice Cornellius as Chairman, General Pirzada, Principal Staff Officer and myself. Col. Hassan of the Armed Forces legal wing was also present. Here I had an opportunity to promote my plan but the following account of my contribution on economic and fiscal issues shows that we bent backward in order to accommodate East Pakistan's views and every conceivable effort was made to prevent any breakdown for preservation of a united Pakistan.

The Awami League had made the following principal demands in the area of finance and economics:

Foreign Aid should be Provincial subject. There should be two separate independent State Banks in each Wing. The Central Government should have no authority to levy any taxes even to finance activities falling under Center's direct responsibility like Foreign Affairs, Defense, Currency etc.

I resisted the demand for making Foreign Aid a Provincial subject. I stated that since Foreign Affairs is the Center's responsibility, Foreign Aid is deeply and directly an offshoot of Foreign Affairs. I gave an extreme example that if Foreign Aid is made Provincial and one wing declines it from China and takes aid from Israel then where will be the foreign policy of Pakistan.

Further, Foreign Aid has to be guaranteed by the Federal Government. If Provinces are free to negotiate Foreign Aid independently without any restraint it can place the Federal Government in a serious quandary to guarantee aid negotiated without their approval or even knowledge.

Thirdly, there is the issue of the membership of the Financial Institutions like the World Bank, IMF, Asian Development Bank etc. Which wing will represent Pakistan in these Institutions.

Mr. Tajud Din said "Mr. Ahmad we do not trust the Central Government." My response was which Central Government? You seem to be still thinking the past whereas in the new Constitution East Pakistan will have 52 percent both in the executive and in the legislature. If you are telling me that you do not trust yourself then it is a serious matter to resolve.

All the above arguments seem to impress them and apparently were not thought through by their delegation. Indeed I made further suggestion that in order to cre-

ate confidence we can exchange letters of commitment that the ministerial portfolio of Foreign Aid will be held by East Pakistanis for the next 10 years. In fact, I went further and stated that even the post of permanent secretary of the Economic Affairs Division, responsible for negotiating aid, should be held by an East Pakistani.

I stated that what is needed is that we should make a constitutional provision that all aid negotiated by the Center 52 percent of it will be earmarked for East Pakistan and they can utilize it as they like. Further that if past imbalance needs to be corrected then for an agreed period an additional percentage can be agreed to over and above the 52 percent.

All these arguments seem to convince them that the demand of Foreign Aid to be a Provincial subject is not a feasible proposition and in the light of all the assurances become even unnecessary.

As regards separate independent State Bank in the two wings my submission was that if it is to be only in name then there is no objection but as the State Bank has to determine deficit financing and printing of currency two State Banks working independently can create havoc. We can call a Reserve Bank in each wing as Central Bank but at the top of it there should be a Reserve Board to determine common policies like the level of deficit financing etc. The Board can comprise of three individuals one each to be nominated by each wing and the Chairman can be from East Pakistan. We have no problem with that. Here again the East Pakistan team did not seem to have any objection.

The third principal demand that the Center should have no authority to levy taxes was challenged as impracticable and unfair. If the constitution makes the Center responsible for certain subjects then the Center should have authority to levy taxes to meet its constitutional obligation in the same way as the Provinces will have authority to levy taxes to discharge their responsibilities. The Federal Government cannot be made dependent on the whims of the Provincial Governments in regard to requirements of funds by the Center to discharge their constitutional responsibility. This is a practice which is quite universal.

All the above solutions presented took full account of the demand and interest of East Pakistan within the framework of a united Pakistan and if I had any plan for dismemberment (in pursuance of plan 'hatched' and 'finalized' between General Yahya and Bhutto) I certainly would not have taken the line detailed above as it would have cut across the directions which the so called M.M. Ahmad Plan for the dismemberment of Pakistan would have required.

Later in the same evening on my chance meeting with Bhutto at the President House he told me, "Muzaffar, Sheikh Mujibur Rehman was full of praise about the fairness and rationality of your proposals and his exact words were "I am sorry my boys have been misleading me about Mr. Ahmad."

There must be several causes which let to estrangement and lack of trust and confidence between the two wings. During the above talks in Dhaka two incidents, to my personal knowledge, seem to show the direction in which the events were moving.

On March 23, which is Pakistan Day, Sheikh Mujibur Rehman visited the President and entered the President House flying on his car only East Pakistan flag. This led to a bitter altercation between the Military Secretary and some East Pakistan staff, as the Military Secretary rightly suggested that it is demonstrative discourtesy to the President to visit him on Pakistan Day flying only a new East Pakistan flag. He argued that the right course was to fly only the Pakistan flag on Pakistan Day or at the most both Pakistan and East Pakistan flags. The affront was very pointed because earlier in Paltan Maidan, Sheikh Mujibur Rehman waived East Pakistan flag to a huge crowd in jubilation.

It was also on March 23 that East Pakistan delegation to the talks demanded that in their constitutional framework document wherever they have used the word Federation it should be changed to Confederation. Chief Justice Cornellius was very upset on this demand and nearly jumped out of his chair in disbelief explaining that Confederation normally is between two independent countries merging together in some form. Further that the concept of Confederation was nowhere reflected even in Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's six points and that if constitutionally you have become allergic to the use of word the word Federation then use the word Union as used in India's constitution which you have quoted repeatedly. Their short reply was that the change from Federation to Confederation is the demand of their leader Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, and that they have maneuverability in this matter.

At this point I did intervene and addressing Cornellius stated that Sir, this is their document and if they want to make a change in their own document we may totally disagree but cannot stop them from making a change in their own document. Cornellius did not like my intervention but seeing the logic of it pushed their document towards Tajud Din, leader of the East Pakistan delegation, with a gesture to score out the word Federation and change it to Confederation.

After the meeting was over I apologized to Cornellius but explained that it was necessary to have the change made by East Pakistan delegation in their own hand-writing as later on they could repudiate this and argue that it was a case of misunderstanding since the concept of Confederation finds no place in their basic six points demand. The East Pakistan public would believe their own team rather than the President's team.

This change in concept was a clear indication of the directions in which demand had moved. Months later one of Bangladesh's economist on a visit to the World Bank stated to a friend that the Center's delegation was conceding so much that they decided to go the whole way.

An inadequate force, ill equipped, without crucial air coverage operating thousands of miles from its base with no direct communication was pitted against formidable hostile forces in the shape of practically the entire population of East Pakistan in revolt internally and an overwhelmingly well equipped India Armed Forces actually engaged in an all out war was a combination guaranteeing the dismemberment of Pakistan. This uneven match was further aggravated by Russia's active role in support of India's aggression in pursuance of their Treaty of August 71.

General Niazi's Book itself quotes a French writer D.H. Levy that "the die was cast, the plot was led, Pakistan was condemned to die because the great powers had decided unanimously to assassinate her." Dr. Safdar Mahmood quotes Levy in his own book "the plan was hatched between India, Russia and USA to break Pakistan." The Book also quotes Henry Kessinger's remarks that "there was no question of saving East Pakistan and both Nixon and I had recognized for months that its independence was inevitable."

In the context of all these formidable forces working for dismemberment of Pakistan where was the need or room for another alleged M.M. Ahmad's Plan which no human eye had seen – where indeed!!

Let us now see what conclusion independent sources had reached in their extensive research on Pakistan crisis. Professor Richard Sisson and Leo Erose on pages 124 and 125 of their book "War and Cessation – Pakistan, India and the Crisis of Bangladesh" unequivocally state:

"The Government's position on the difficult issues of economic and fiscal policy and power was by all accounts ably and creatively created by Mr. M.M. Ahmad, the President's Chief Economic Advisor."

In the next two pages the authors give details of their

position on these issues on the lines detailed in relevant paragraph of this article. Their elaborate extensive research found no trace of any Plan falsely contributed to M.M. Ahmad in General Niazi's book – a plan which no one claims to have seen and which in content is totally at variance with Mr. Ahmad's presentation as described by these two independent research scholars in their book. They also refer t Mr. Ahmad's two companions (Mr. Sartaj Aziz the present Finance Minister of Pakistan and Dr. Moeen Baqai an eminent economist in the Planning Commission) who accompanied him to Dhaka in response to President's summons. What an unusual plan it was which no one had seen and which the alleged author too had no knowledge nor was it known to his close associates from the Planning Commission.

I do not have with me a book "The Last Days of United Pakistan" by Mr. D.W. Chaudhary an eminent professor and scholar from East Pakistan who was in General Yahya's cabinet and assisted him in the drafting of Legal Framework Order (LFO). He too apparently had no knowledge of my plan and makes not even a casual passing reference to it in his book. My recollection is that he paid me compliments for my presentation and role on economic and fiscal issues – a position which strongly reflected a passionate desire to unity of the country instead of the cruel allegation for its dismemberment.

My recollection is that during this crisis there were three principal notes recorded and submitted by the Planning Commission:

Mr. Sartaj Aziz, as Chief of the International Division, had prepared a White Paper indicating the disparity between East and West wing right from the date of partition of India and the subsequent economic development. However, we were not permitted by the President to print and circulate this paper on the ground that East Pakistan will not believe in it. Our response was that that is not a general type of note but gives statistical data which will certainly convince all foreigners and fair-minded individuals.
We had prepared in the Planning Commission a comprehensive note running close to 18 or 19 pages giving the statistical data about both the wings and their historical background of their progress since independence. It showed that there were transfer of resources particularly foreign exchange from East Pakistan to West Pakistan in the earlier period but at the time of this crisis there was near parity in foreign exchange between the two wings and as regards rupee resources raised from each wing the ratio was that out of every 100 rupees raised 71 rupees were raised from West Pakistan and 29 from East Pakistan. The Fourth 5 year plan was prepared under my tenure as Deputy Chairman. We had allocated nearly 60 percent resources in the Public Sector to East Pakistan and 40 percent to West Pakistan. The point was that East Pakistan's desire and struggle for independence or total autonomy was very ill timed as the reverse flow from West to East Pakistan had started. This document was received back from the President with his initials among some other papers received on his resignation. I produced these documents before Hamood-ur-Rehman Commission. The considered it as an important document and asked for a copy of it to be placed among the Commission documents.

A summary of our talks in East Pakistan on March 20-24, 1970 was also dictated by me to my Private Secretary Mr. Sharifullah immediately on return from Dhaka."

This is a subject on which there exists, I think, a good deal of prejudice on part of General Niazi, Perhaps the General was crushed by excessive mental strain.

Some men live in haste, write in haste – I was going to say think in haste, only that perhaps the word thinking is hardly applicable to that large number who, for the most part purchase their daily allowance of thought ready made.

Hazarat Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad

A Public Servant That Mattered

By Farhan Ahmad, Maryland

In the 1960s and 1970s, Pakistan was in the early stages of its very tenuous existence. What was going on? Not a whole lot, but Hazrat Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad was coming on, saving the country from the phonies. Hazrat Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad did not believe in the mythology that led so many to pursue wealth and power. Instead, Hazarat Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad created an alternate mythology, one in which extraordinary sacrifice and service were paramount. Pakistan was economically weak and its existence as a nation-state was in jeopardy. Hazarat Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad believed that creating a better life for his countrymen was important, but after colonization and countless heartbreaks, dreams had to be braver, not bigger. While the crooks of Pakistan's government pursued wealth for themselves, M.M. Ahmad pursued prosperity for his people. While the selfish in public service served only themselves, M.M. Ahmad served God and his people. As the Deputy Chairman Planning Commission of Pakistan, and later the Economic Advisor to the President of Pakistan, Hazrat M.M. Ahmad created new and innovative ways to facilitate economic and social growth in Pakistan. He did this with so much dignity and grace that even bitter enemies of Ahmadiyyat were forced to admit that he was a special public servant. Love over hatred. Decency over vice. Mind over matter. Spirit over substance. A great man takes a step with the belief the next one will be guided by God.

I vividly remember as a young

While the crooks of Pakistan's government pursued wealth for themselves, M.M. Ahmad pursued prosperity for his people. While the selfish in public service served only themselves, M.M. Ahmad served God and his people.

These worldly successes were buried under the humility that emanated from his eyes and under the scars of a man who fought so bravely for his country and faith.

boy entering the Fazl Mosque in Washington D.C. in the 1980's and frequently seeing this distinguished man humbly sitting in the mosque's prayer room. Who was this man? Who was this man who commanded the respect and admiration of young, middle-aged and old men? Who was this man whom everyone claimed as his own? Surely this man must be big. He was big, but he was a legend that never pursued his legend. He was a champion that would rather show you his simple side than the many trophies and medals he possessed. These worldly successes were buried under the humility that emanated from his eyes and under the scars of a man who fought so bravely for his country and faith.

One of the greatest thrills of my life was when Hazrat Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad frequently asked me about how I was doing and how I was progressing in my studies. A legendary man asking an insignificant young man like myself about life does not happen often. But when humility and grace are woven deeply in your heart and your name is Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad, it happened quite a bit. Mian Sahib brought this unexplainable nobility to everything he did. Yet to call him simply noble does not do him justice. Like any other common God-fearing man, Mian Sahib wanted to please God more than he wanted to please himself. To be able to walk with kings and never lose trust in God is the truest form of nobility. If there is such a thing as a common-noble, Hazarat Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad was it.

Mian Sahib's many accomplishments need not be mentioned here. We are well aware of them. As I personally begin to venture out to pursue a career in public service, M.M. Ahmad is very much on my mind. I don't think so much about his legend as I think about what he did in spite of his legend. His status as a legendary servant to his nation is secure. But unlike many other great men before him, he did not let his worldly success take control of his life. My father tells me constantly that when a man dies, he leaves all of his worldly affairs and riches behind. Men often give titles, but only God grants honor. Hazarat Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad was well aware of this undeniable fact. Mian Sahib, like Hazarat Sheikh Mubarik Ahmad, continued to serve God at a very advanced age. Only special God-fearing men like Hazarat Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad serve both God and His people. And when they do, they become legends. Being a hero is hard. Being a servant of God is harder. Hazarat Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad was both.

A legendary man asking an insignificant young man like myself about life does not happen often. But when humility and grace are woven deeply in your heart and your name is Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad, it happened quite a bit.

Remembering Amir Sahib

By Abdul Shukoor, Maryland

My first introduction to Hazrat Shahibzada M.M. Ahmad Sahib was in the early 1970s when the Introductory Brochure had his picture (with biographical information) along with Khalifat-ul-Masih III, Shahibzada Mirza Mubarik Ahmad Sahib and Shahibzada Mirza Wasim Ahmad. I was in 4th or 5th grade and had never imagined at this age that I would someday have the opportunity to work with him closely and learn from his wisdom the following:

1. Importance of Service to the Community;
2. Art of leadership, planning, evaluation and execution;
3. Lessons on building consensus;
4. Emphasis on paying close attention to details (always said: the devil is in the details);
5. Being respectful to everyone (irrespective of age, status, gender etc.); and
6. And most importantly doing the very best in everything we do.

I had the opportunity to serve in the following capacities:

1. Local Qaid of Washington DC/ Regional Qaid/ Naib Sadr MKA/ Sadr MKA USA;
2. President of Washington DC/ President of Maryland Jamaats;
3. National Secretary Amoor-e-Kharaja; and
4. Afsar Jalsa Salana.

At every level of interaction, Hazrat Amir Sahib was always kind, caring, compassionate and a goal-oriented leader, who kept enhancing the process and strengthening leadership among his subordinates. He expected all of us to be punctual for meetings, although on several occasions I ended up showing up late. He understood our challenges and accommodated us gracefully. He also expected us to be detail-oriented and up front in providing information and clear options for making decisions.

We did several major events under his leadership and some of them are outlined below.

Inauguration of Bait-ur-Rahman Mosque (1994)

I served under the leadership of Amir Sahib and Masoud Malik Sahib (Afsar Jalsa Salana 1994) as Nazim Reserve I (Non-Ahmadi Guests). Under

At every level of interaction, Hazrat Amir Sahib was always kind, caring, compassionate and a goal-oriented leader who kept enhancing the process and strengthening leadership among his subordinates.

his remarkable leadership, we had one of the highest participation levels of elected officials, neighbors, dignitaries and friends of our community. We also had the highest number of proclamations from the State, County, City and other organizations, commemorating the inauguration of the biggest mosque. It gave him tremendous pleasure to see the community's recognition at every level of government and the community service organizations.

National Press Club Press Conference (1996)

On Amir Sahib's direction, we began working with the National Press Club to have Hazoor as the NPC Luncheon Speaker or Morning Newsmaker. It was tough initially but we were able to get their attention and the Press Club invited Hazoor as the Morning Newsmaker. However, they asked us to focus on the Human Rights Conditions of Ahmadis in Pakistan (due to the news worthiness of the event). Amir Sahib did not want Hazoor to be on the frontline on this issue. He rejected their offer and we ended up doing our own Press Conference, which was instrumental due to Amir Sahib's commitment and Khuddam's aggressive promotion of the event. We had over 30 media outlets attend this event and Hazoor expressed his happiness on the report with news clippings.

Capitol Hill Dinner (1997 and 1998)

Under Amir Sahib's leadership, we did two events at Capitol Hill to build and strengthen relationships with members of Congress and their staff. In 1997, we had a bumpy start and were able to attract only 3 members of Congress and 6 staffers. Amir Sahib understood the difficulties and graciously allowed us (Chaudhary Naseer Ahmad Sahib and I) to do our second event in 1998. We had a total of 11 members of House of Representatives, due to his personal interest and a lot of hard work done by Chaudhary Naseer Ahmad Sahib.

Philosophy & Teachings of Islam's Centenary Celebration

Amir Sahib also guided us in organizing a wonderful event at the University of Maryland and provided support and guidance to have this book available to all members of the House of Representatives, US Senate, the Executive and Judiciary branches and Governors. We received acknowledgement and kind comments from several influential individuals. He was extremely happy with the efforts and results by members of the Jamaat in introducing this book in large numbers.

Everyone who had an opportunity to work with him and/or sought guidance always received some of the best cooperation, advice, criticism and encouragement. It is almost a year since Amir Sahib left us. Still his fond memories and remarkable lessons will always be present among us for a long time and hopefully we will pass down those great qualities to our future generations by remembering and practicing them.

Hazrat Amir Sahib was very concerned with the youth of the community and always enquired about youth's participation in the activities of Jamaat. He also encouraged youth to take leadership roles and provided many opportunities to our youth in the form of Nazimeen for Jalsa. In 1997, he approved the Jalsa Salana Team which had 85% Khuddam in Leadership. The biggest tribute for us is to keep his legacy and dreams alive by taking pride at the opportunity to serve by doing our very best.

May Allah bless his soul and elevate his status in Janat-ul-Firdous!! Ameen.

The Measure of a Man

How did he live
What did he give
Where was his heart
How did he play his God-given part

By Tazeen Ahmad, Maryland

"Assalamo Alaikum Aiye Jinab!!" a deep timbre voice, twinkling eyes and a brilliant smile would on so many occasions greet me when I got home. The smiling face that I had over the years gotten so accustomed to having around and knew so well belonged to none other than my father-in-law, Hazrat Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad. He will always have a very special place in my heart. He was in every sense a father to me and fond memories that I cherish of him will always remain a big part of my life. I pray that I will be able to incorporate the lessons I have learned over the years from him into my life and the lives of my children.

I remember as a newly wed, having married into the family of Hazrat Messiah Maud (as), there were so many new faces and some many new things to adjust to. I didn't speak much Urdu, I had grown up in America and English was pretty much the only language I knew. Whenever "Bai," as we fondly called him at home, was talking he would always make sure I had understood even if it meant that he retold the whole story in English. It is easy when sitting among relatives and speaking in your own language to forget that someone in your midst may not be following, I rarely remember him forgetting to include me in whatever was being said. Slowly over the years my Urdu improved but even then whenever something was said that he thought I might not have understood he would repeat it in English for me.

Bai was wisdom, humility, compassion, integrity, and love all rolled up into one amazing personality. His wisdom would never fail to astonish me. His capacity to analyze a situation, seeing its pros and cons, its long-term impact and understanding its smallest nuances was inspirational. I remember many times listening to him talk about something, whether related to the Jamaat or on a more personal level I

Bai was wisdom, humility, compassion, integrity, and love all rolled up into one amazing personality.

would admire his ability to get under the surface and dissect an issue so skillfully. But despite his knowledge and experience he would be open to suggestions and getting feedback from those around him.

Humility was at the core of his personality; Bai was an extremely humble man. He was the grandson of the Promised Messiah (as) and an immensely influential personality in his own right but when he dealt with people whether rich, poor, whether they were men, women or children he was extremely humble. He never made anyone feel inadequate and would take great pains to ensure they did not feel uneasy and out of place. There was nothing pretentious about him; he was down to earth and full of Taqwa. He often told us about the advice his father-in-law, Hazrat Musleh Maud (ra), gave him as he was entering government service. Hazrat Musleh Maud had told him to never have anything in his home that would intimidate a poor man from visiting him and prevent him from seeking help. It was a principle he incorporated into his life.

His wisdom and humility was further enhanced by his compassion. His compassion for the Jamaat and the workers of the Jamaat, his compassion for his friends and family was enviable. He would worry about giving other people the slightest inconveniences but wouldn't think twice about having to be inconvenienced to help someone else. On one occasion there was a close family friend that was taken ill and came to Washington for further treatment. Throughout their stay here he would visit them regularly, taking anything that he felt would make their stay more comfortable, from an electric kettle, dishes, to groceries that they might need. Every time he visited he would make a mental note of additional things he thought they might need and would make a list on his notepad on the way home in the car so he had them when he went the next time..

His Taqwa, or fear of Allah ruled his very action ...

Similarly, at home when one of us got sick or the kids were not feeling well he would periodically come to check up on us, usually bringing either fruit, drinks, or our favorite chocolates, vitamins and any other medicines he thought may help. Even in his later years when walking had become painful for him, we could hear him slowly making his way to our room bearing goodies to cheer us up. In between his frequent trips he would send my mother-in-law, Sahibzadi Amatul Qayyum with whatever homeopathic remedy she had to cure us. He would worry, and concern would be written all over his face, until we were up and about and back to normal.

Integrity to "Bai" was a way of life. He was always careful that his actions would never give anyone a chance to object in any way. His Taqwa, or fear of Allah ruled his every action, so even the slightest perception of doing something questionable did not arise. To give a small example, we had a phone line in the house that was a Jamaat line. As Amir he received many phone calls and was required to make many phone calls. He would take great care to make sure that no personal calls were made on that phone. He would review the bill meticulously before submitting it to the Jamaat. On one or two occasions he found a few calls on the bill that he had not made. Someone in the house had unknowingly called out on the wrong line. Even though the amount was nominal he made sure that those calls were not charged to the Jamaat.

He was known to many as Mian Sahib, to others as M.M. Ahmad, to me he was Bai, but one thing all of us that knew him had in common was the respect and love we had for him. Not only was he greatly loved; he had a great capacity to love. His love for Allah, the Holy Prophet Muhammad (saw), the Promised Messiah (as) and the Jamaat has been discussed by others. I would like to share a few personal

experiences that you may not have heard before which exemplify his capacity to love. His love for the Khilafat was all encompassing. During his prolonged illness, he was confined to his bed and was in a great deal of pain much of the time. I remember on one occasion he had been admitted to the hospital and his condition was quite severe, he was having difficulty talking at all. As we stood next to him the phone rang. My husband, Zahir, picked it up and it was Hazoor, Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV(ra) on the other end inquiring about Bai's health. After telling Hazoor some of the details about his health, Zahir handed the phone to Bai. Without a moment's hesitation, without a trace of pain in his voice Bai said "Assalamo Alaikum!" in the same vibrant way he said it when he was completely well. His eyes crinkled up as a wide smile spread across his face. He was talking to his beloved Hazoor and all the pain in the world could not dampen his spirits at that moment.

His love for his family was not something he talked about but his actions, and numerous gestures throughout the day, throughout the month and throughout the years spoke volumes on his behalf. He would remember the little things that mattered to us, special days, anniversaries, and favorite foods. If he read an article about something that he thought might be of interest to me, he would have it ready for me the next time I went to his room. If he were eating something he liked, from his favorite white chocolate cake from the Watergate Bakery, to a particularly sweet fruit he would want us all to try it.

On days he had not seen the kids all morning, he would ask about them and call them to his room. He would talk to them about their day and would acknowledge and praise any accomplishments they would relate to him. He would literally beam at them on hearing from them about a good grade they got, a well played game or the most recent purchase of shoes or clothes. The kids would always leave his room smiling, armed with a selection of chocolates and cookies. For as long as I can remember my kids have always been excited about sharing their lives with "Dada" because he always seemed so happy about their successes and so sympathetic about their failures and at all times made them feel so important. They felt his love and loved him fiercely in return. A month or so before he passed away he was in the hospital and the kids were visiting him there. He knew they were very upset and worried about him and he wanted to cheer them up. He had asked my husband a day earlier to bring him two hundred dollars for him. My husband had done so and when the kids came into the room their Dada smiled at them and called them closer. He gave them each a hundred dollars and told them to go and buy something they really wanted. Normally kids have an unending list of things they absolutely need to have, but in this case though, both Muhammad and Marium took the money home and put it into the bottle we keep for Sadaqah because all they wanted was for their Dada to get well.

Not only was he greatly loved; he had a great capacity to love.

What I have shared with you is a small glimpse into the personality of this wonderful man. We were truly blessed that he was such a big part of our lives; he will always be dearly missed. It is comforting to know that he is in the tender loving care of his creator. May Allah bless his soul and grant him an elevated status in Paradise. Ameen

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim Nahmuduhu wa Nusalli ala Rasulihil Kareem
Wa'ala abdihil Masihil Mou'ud

Resolution of Majlis 'Aamila Jama'at Ahmadiyya USA

(Passed unanimously at a meeting held on August 10, 2002)

This meeting of the Majlis 'Aamila of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community USA expresses its deep grief and sorrow at the demise of our beloved leader, Sahibzada Hadhrat Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad Sahib, Amir Jama'at USA after a long illness on July 22, 2002. *Inna lillahi wa inna ilaihi raji'un* (To Allah we belong and to Him do we all return).

Hadhrat Amir Sahib was a grandson of the Promised Messiah (peace be upon him), son of Hadhrat Mian Bashir Ahmad[RA] and son-in-law of Hadhrat Musleh Mau'ud, Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad, Khalifatul Masih II[RA].

Even before his appointment as Amir Jama'at USA, Hadhrat Mian Sahib's services to Pakistan, international relations, economic development and the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community USA and Worldwide were remarkable and distinguished. He served with distinction in the Indian Civil Service (before the creation of Pakistan), Civil Service of Pakistan, World Bank and the Development Committee. Throughout this time, he was always able to give his services to the Khulafai Ahmadiyyat and to the Amirs of the Jama'at Ahmadiyya whenever called upon to do so.

He was appointed to the office of Amir Jama'at Ahmadiyya USA in 1989 and served the Jama'at up to the last breath of his life. Members of the Aamila will always remember his motto: "What have I done today in the service of Islam/Ahmadiyyat?"

Hadhrat Mian Sahib was permeated with the Love of Allah, the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) and utter devotion to the mission of the Promised Messiah (peace be upon him). He spoke with great passion on these subjects. The Promised Messiah (peace be upon him)'s prophecies about the victory of Islam were frequently the main theme of his addresses in the Jalsa Salana USA and Majlis Mushawarat. He was also very passionate about narrating his fond memories of Hadhrat Musleh Mau'ud [RA].

He was a very devoted follower of the Khilafati Ahmadiyya and many of his addresses and schemes permeated with the spirit of following up on the directives from Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV[ABA]. Even his daily talk was full of devotion to the Khilafat. Similarly, he was eager to honor and establish the Nizam-i-Jama'at (establishment of organization in the Community). He guided and encouraged the development of leadership in the auxiliary organizations.

One of his special contributions to the Jama'at Ahmadiyya was in the financial field. When he assumed the leadership of the Jama'at Ahmadiyya USA as Amir in 1989, the annual budet was 1.357 million dollars. In the last year of his leadership, the budget had increased to 8.5 million dollars (an increase of 526%). He was instrumental in motivating the Jama'at to take the first position worldwide in Waqfe-Jadid, which increased from $11,231 to $600,870 in year 2002 during his leadership, and in Tehrik-i-Jadid, which increased from $128,933 to $631,315.

Da'wat Ilallah was his special concern and his meetings with the missionaries as well as the Aamila devoted great attention to propagation. He followed up vigorously on the desire of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV[ABA] to build mosques in the USA. Fifteen Mosques and mission houses built/acquired

during the 13 years of his Amarat. Specially important is the construction of Masjid Baitur Rahman, the new and beautiful Headquarters of the Jama'at Ahmadiyya USA, which was inaugurated by Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV[ABA] in 1994.

His services in raising the consciousness of the US/International agencies to address the plight of the Ahmadis being persecuted in Pakistan were immense.

His knowledge of Islam/Ahmadiyyat was deep and thorough and he was always eager to instill it in the Community and outside. Specially worth mentioning are his keen interest in the publication of several magazines and books, such as *Pathway to Paradise, Words of Wisdom, Welcome to Ahmadiyyat, Mosques Around the World, Ahmadiyya Jama'at's Services for Pakistan and Muslim causes (Souvenir on the 50th Anniversary of Pakistan)*, and *50th Jalsa Salana USA Souvenir*. He also fulfilled the desire of the Promised Messiah (peace be upon him) that at least 10,000 copies of the *Review of Religions* be published.

He was very eager to promote and cultivate friendship and brotherly love between Ahmadis migrating from other countries to USA and those, especially the African Americans, who joined the Community in the US.

Help to the needy was a special concern of Hadhrat Mian Sahib. Every Eid, and on all other occasions, he was generous in allocating funds to help the needy within and outside the Jama'at. His enthusiasm for the education and economic uplift of the Community was manifested in many programs, especially the Scholarship Program, for which $100,000 was divided between loans and grants and allocated in the current fiscal year. He also established a Fund for the development of African American Youth.

Members of Majlis Aamila express deep condolences to Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV[ABA], Sahibzadi Amtul Qayyum Sahiba, Sahibzada Mirza Majid Ahmad Sahib, Sahibzadi Amtul Latif Sahiba, Sahibzadi Amtul Jamil Sahiba and Mr. Zahir Mustafa Ahmad on behalf of the entire Jama'at Ahmadiyya USA as well as themselves. May Allah the Exalted grant him an elevated status in Jannatul Firdous and may He be the Guardian and Protector of his bereaved family.

Ahsanullah Zafar
Acting Amir, Jama'at Ahmadiyya USA
August 16, 2002

cc. Syedna Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih, *Ayyadahuulaho binasrihil Azeez*
Sadr, Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya, Rabwah
Sadr Tehriki Jadid
Sahibzadi Amtul Qayyum Sahiba
Sahibzada Mirza Majid Ahmad Sahib
Sahibzadi Amtul Latif Sahiba
Sahibzadi Amtul Jamil Sahiba
Mr. Zahir Mustafa Ahmad
Editor, Alfazl Rabwah
Editor, Alfazl International
Ahmadiyya Gazette, USA
Nazir-e-A'ala, Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya
Wakeel-e-A'ala, Tahrik-e-Jadid

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam

Maryland Chapter
15000 Good Hope Road
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RESOLUTION OF MAJLIS AAMILA AND JAMAAT AHMADIYYA MARYLAND ON THE DEMISE OF SAHIBZADA M. M. AHMAD SAHIB AMIR JAMAAT USA

The following resolution was unanimously passed by Majlis Aamila and the members of Maryland Jamaat on Friday, August 09, 2002.

Jamaat Ahmadiyya Maryland expresses its heartfelt condolences at the demise of Sahibzada M. M. Ahmad Sahib, Amir Jamaat USA and a very distinguished member of the international Jamaat Ahmadiyya. Inna lillahi wa ina illahi rajioon. May Allah elevate his soul and grant him an exalted station in Jannataul Firdous. Amin. May Allah also grant comfort to the bereaved family and friends.

Sahibzada M. M. Ahmad Sahib was born on February 28, 1913. He was a grandson of Hadhrat Promised Messiah Alaih-e-Salam and a son of Hadhrat Mirza Bashir Ahmad Razi Allah Anho. His life epitomized service to Khilafat and Ahmadiyyat. He played a very active role in serving the Jamaat throughout his life. He became the Amir Jamaat USA in 1989 and served in this capacity until his last breaths. His devotion to Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II, III, and IV was exemplary. Many Ahmadis will continue to remember him for his regular presence and motivational addresses. His devotion to faith and his love for Khilafat was evident from all his addresses. He was often asked to address the Jamaat gathering at the end of the program. Many of the people who used to get tired during the rest of the speeches would become alert for his concluding addresses. His words of wisdom often brought tears to the eyes of Jamaat members. He had a unique quality of shaking up the souls of Jamaat members so that they would be inclined to become righteous. He was very sociable and greeted everyone kindly. He never refused an invitation and was often seen at weddings of Jamaat members.

He attended and graduated from Government College, Lahore and Oxford University, U.K. he joined civil service of Pakistan and played a key role in the country's development between the years 1947 and 1974. During this period, he held several positions in the Government of Pakistan:

- Finance Secretary, West Pakistan
- Chief Secretary, West Pakistan
- Federal Commerce Secretary, Government of Pakistan
- Federal Finance Secretary, Government of Pakistan
- Federal Minister of Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan
- Federal Minister Incharge of Finance Ministry
- Advisor to President and Prime Minister of Pakistan

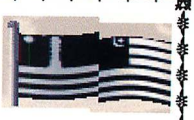
He was one of only four civil servicemen who opted to serve Pakistan after its independence. He led Pakistan delegations to several international conferences. He played a key role along with Secretary Henry Kissenger in opening the way for the US into China by arranging the first President Nixon's trip to China. He joined the World Bank in 1972 as its Executive Director for Pakistan and Middle East Group. He was awarded Hilal-e-Qaid-e-Azam and Sitara-e-Pakistan awards by the President of Pakistan.

We pray that Almighty Allah may grant him an exalted station in paradise and may He grant patience, comfort and strength to all his loved ones and members of Jamaat.

It is also resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to Hadhrat Amirul Momineen, the members of his family and to the Ahmadiyya Gazette, USA.

MKA★USA
service for today, leadership for tomorrow

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ
In the Name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful



MAJLIS KHUDDAMUL AHMADIYYA USA

October 29, 2002

Members of Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya USA, via this resolution, wish to express great pain and sorrow on the demise of our beloved Amir M.M. Ahmad Sahib. The deep impressions left by Amir Sahib's loving and caring personality will always remain with Khuddam of USA. May Allah elevate his ranks in paradise and grant eternal peace to his soul.

M.M. Ahmad Sahib was born on Feb 28th, 1913. He was a grandson of the Promised Messiah[as] and son of Qamarul Ambia, Hadhrat Bashir Ahmad Sahib MA[ra]. He also had the honor of marrying a daughter of the second Khalifa, Hadhrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood Ahmad[ra]. He held many high offices during his life-time, but always regarded the service of Islam above everything else. Because of his utmost devotion to the Jama'at, Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IVth appointed him to the office of Amir of USA Jama'at in 1989. His love and respect for the Khalifa was often evident in emotional appeals he made to the Jama'at in his short addresses. He always refrained from lengthy speeches, but his few words were always full of profound advice and straight from his heart. He kept meetings to the agenda and always kept his appointments.

His services for his beloved country Pakistan cannot be forgotten. Because of his deep insight and political vision, he was also very well respected in the political circles of the US capital. He often lobbied US Senators and Congressmen for Pakistan whenever there was a need, or if he was approached by Pakistani officials. He longed to go back to Pakistan but was prevented by his poor health and the treatment he was going through.

Khuddam of USA remember him as a very affectionate and loving person who in spite of his poor health always attempted to attend Khuddam meetings. Khuddam Majlis-e-Amila and Qaideen will remember his words of wisdom and advice which he often delivered at Qaideen Refresher Courses or Amila meetings held in Baitur Rehman Masjid in Washington DC. Very often, he would read portions from the sayings or writings of the Promised Messiah[as] in a very humble and soft voice. The memory of those short speeches will always stay in the minds and hearts of Khuddam and Atfal. He would make himself available to Khuddam for Q/A sessions at the end of Khuddam programs. He wanted to see Khuddam achieve marvellous heights in all fields. He was always very conscious about Hazoor's call regarding Tabligh in USA and wanted Khuddam to play a pivotal role in achieving this goal. His obedience to the Imam will always serve as a glowing model for generations to come and as a lesson for Khuddam and Atfal.

Members of Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya offer our sincere heartfelt condolences to Dr. Ahsanullah Zafar, Respected Amir Sahib, all members of M.M. Ahmad Sahib's family and members of US Jama'at.

Abdul Shukoor Ahmed
Sadr Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya USA

CC: Dr. Ahsanullah Zafar Sahib, Amir USA
Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IVth
US Gazette

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

AHMADIYYA MOVEMENT IN ISLAM, CANADA
10610 Jane St., Maple, Ont., L6A PH: (905) 832-2669 FAX: (905) 832-3220

Resolution of Condolence on the demise of Hazrat Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad Sahib

The National Majlis 'Amila of Jama'at Ahmadiyya Canada is very much grieved to record the following resolution on the sad demise of our very dear and respected brother, and a great son of Ahmadiyyat, Hazrat **Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad Sahib, the Amir of Jama'at Ahmadiyya United States of America**, who passed away in Washington DC, USA on 22nd July 2002. *Inna lillahi wa inna ilaihi raji'oon.*

At the time of his death, he was 89 years old. He was blessed with the longest life among the members of the family of the Promised Messiah (peace be upon him). Hazrat Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad Sahib was the son of Qamrul Ambiya'a Hazrat Sahibzada Mirza Bashir Ahmed Sahib and a grandson of the Promised Messiah (peace be upon him). He got his early education in Qadian and, after completing high school, he was admitted in Government College, Lahore – a prestigious educational institution of India. After graduating from this institution, he passed his L.L.B. (a degree in law) from the University of Punjab, Pakistan.

In 1933, he proceeded to England for higher education and was admitted to Oxford University. After completing his education, he passed the Indian Civil Service examination and returned to India.

After his return, he was married to Sahibzadi Sayeda Amatul Qayyum Sahiba, a daughter of Hazrat Mirza Bashirud-Din Mahmood Ahmed, Khalifatul Masih II (r.a.) in 1938. Sayeda Amatul Qayyum Sahiba also has the honor of being a granddaughter of Sayedna Hazrat Maulana Nooruddin, Khalifatul Masih I (r.a.).

Hazrat Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmed Sahib started his career as a Civil Service Officer in the British Indian government. In 1947, during the horrible days of partition of India and Exodus of Muslims from the East Punjab to Pakistan, he rendered very valuable services in helping the ....

Later, he was promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissioner and he served as Deputy Commissioner for the Sialkot and Mianwali districts. He was again promoted as Finance Secretary and later as Chief Secretary of the Government of West Pakistan.

During the government of President Ayub Khan, he was appointed as Deputy Chairman Planning Commission of Pakistan. This was a very prestigious post responsible for the overall development and progress of the country. During his tenure, the huge projects of Tarbela Dam and Mangla Dam were completed.

Later, during General Yahya Khan's regime, he was Economic Advisor to the President. It was during his regime that he officiated as the President of Pakistan for a short time.

On 15 September 1971, while he was boarding the elevator in his office complex, one of the menial employees attacked him with a dagger with the intention of killing him due to the enmity and prejudice against Ahmadiyyat. Hazrat Mian Sahib was seriously injured, but as he was a very brave man, he grabbed the assailant and handed him to police.

Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib retired from the government of Pakistan in 1972 and, after the retirement, he got a prestigious job in the World Bank at Washington DC. He served as a Director of the World Bank and as Executive Secretary of the International Monetary Fund. It was in 1984 that he retired permanently from worldly assignments.

By the Grace of God, Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib was a sincere and devoted servant of Islam and Ahmadiyyat. He had the honor of being a member of various high level committees appointed by the Khalifatul Masih (a.t.b.a.) and was also appointed as Chairperson. He headed the Centenary Celebrations Committee which he supervised throughout the world.

It was in 1989 that he was appointed Amir of Jama'at Ahmadiyya USA, a prestigious office which he held until the last. During his Amarat, many projects e.g. the purchase of property for various mission houses, purchase of land for mosques in several cities, the extension and renovation of existing mosques and mission houses were completed. The beautiful Bai'tul Rahman Mosque at Silver Spring, MD was constructed during his Amarat and the opening ceremony was performed by Sayedna Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmed, Khalifatul Masih IV (a.t.b.a.).

Jama'at Ahmadiyya USA ranked as top and second best Jama'at in financial sacrifices for Tahrik-e-Jadid and Waqf-e-Jadid in 1996 and 1997. The Sadiq Mosque in Chicago (the first mosque in the USA, for which the property was purchased more than eighty years ago) was reconstructed during the Amarat of Sahibzada Sahib. Plots for mosques and property for mission houses were purchased and constructed. These include Portland, Dallas Texas, Boston, Old Bridge, New Jersey, Albany New York, San Jose California, Miami Florida, Philadelphia, Columbus Ohio, Virginia, and some properties in Chicago.

Sayedna Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV visited the USA in 1989, 1994, 1997 and 1998 while Hazrat Sahibzada was Amir of Jama'at Ahmadiyya USA. In 1978, he accompanied Hazrat Kahlifatul Masih III to participate in the "Deliverance of Jesus from the Cross" Conference in London in which he read his thesis as well.

Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib visited Jama'at Ahmadiyya Canada many times, including offering of Eidul Adha prayer in the Greater Toronto Area and a meeting with members of National Majlis 'Amila. He always demonstrated special warmth, love and hospitality to delegates visiting Maryland from Jama'at Ahmadiyya Canada.

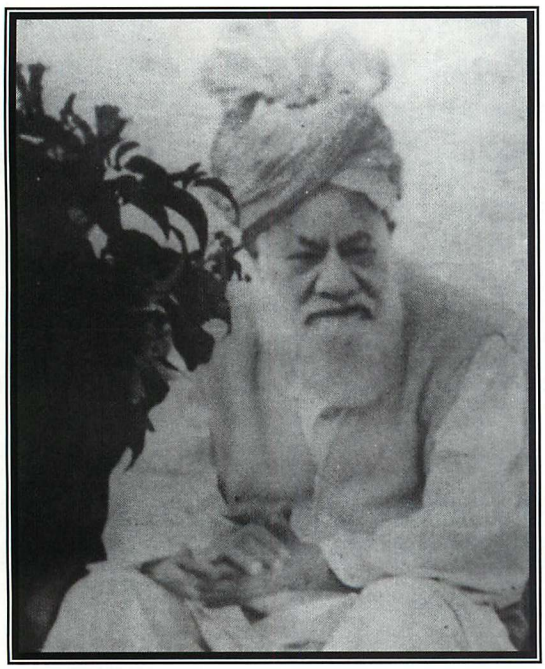
It was a long career in the service of his country and dedication to Islam and Jama'at Ahmadiyya. We have lost a great son of Ahmadiyyat and are extremely sad at his passing away. We pray that his soul rest in peace and may Allah exalt his status in heaven and grant solace to all his relatives. Amen.

During the illness of Hazrat Sahibzada Sahib, special dedicated care was provided to him by his wife, Sayeda Amatul Qayyum Sahiba, and also by Sahibzadi Amatul Jamil Sahiba and Zahir Ahmad Sahib. May Allah accept their devotion and reward them all graciously!

We offer our condolence and sympathies to Sayedna Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV (May Allah strengthen him with His Mighty Help), his cousin, his dear wife Sayeda Amatul Qayyum Sahiba as well as Sayeda Amatul Jamil Sahiba and Zahir Ahmad Sahib.

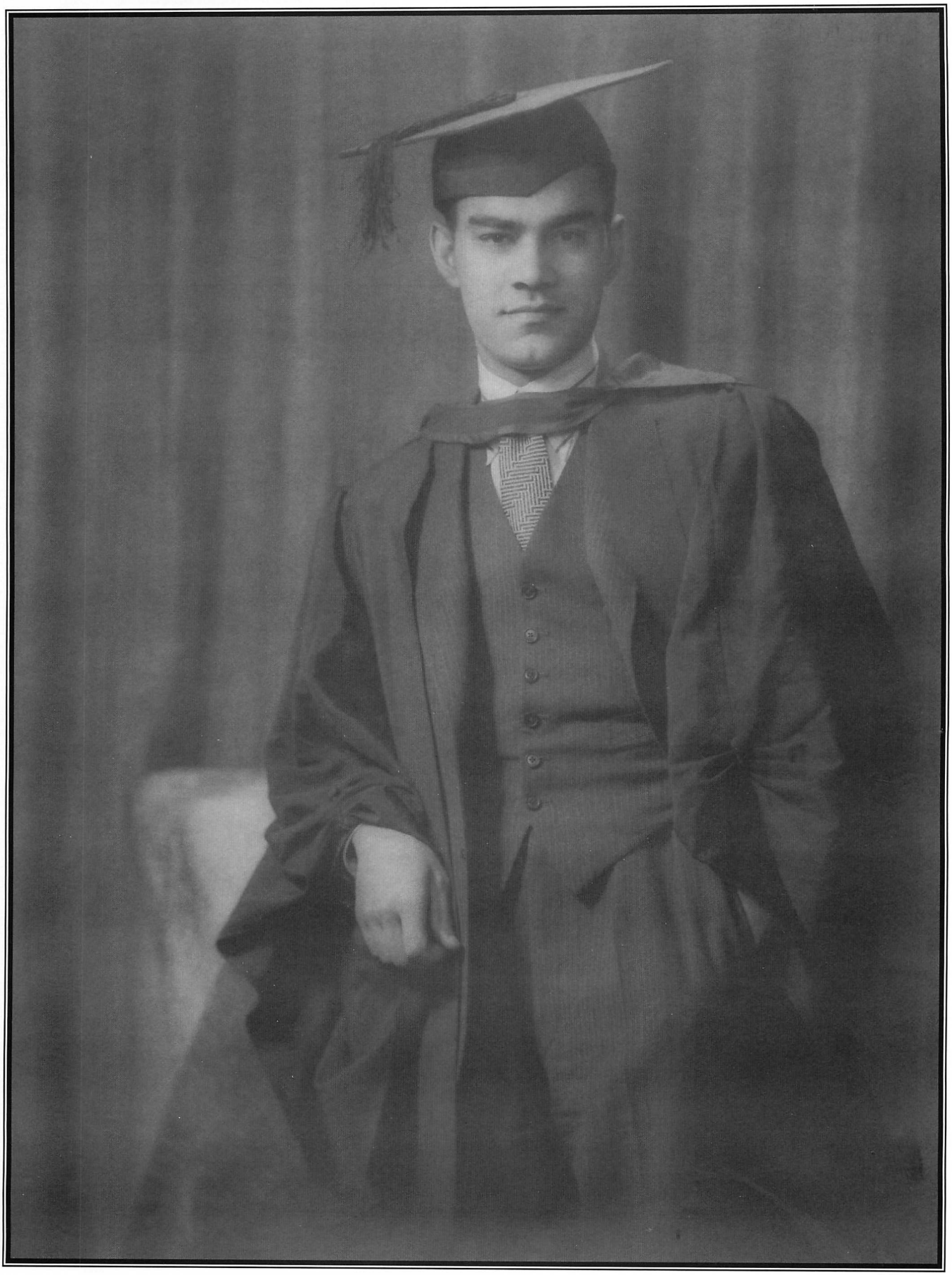
We are the members of National Majlis 'Amila
Jama'at Ahmadiyya Canada
Dated: October 13th 2002

Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadiani
Masih-e-Maud (as)

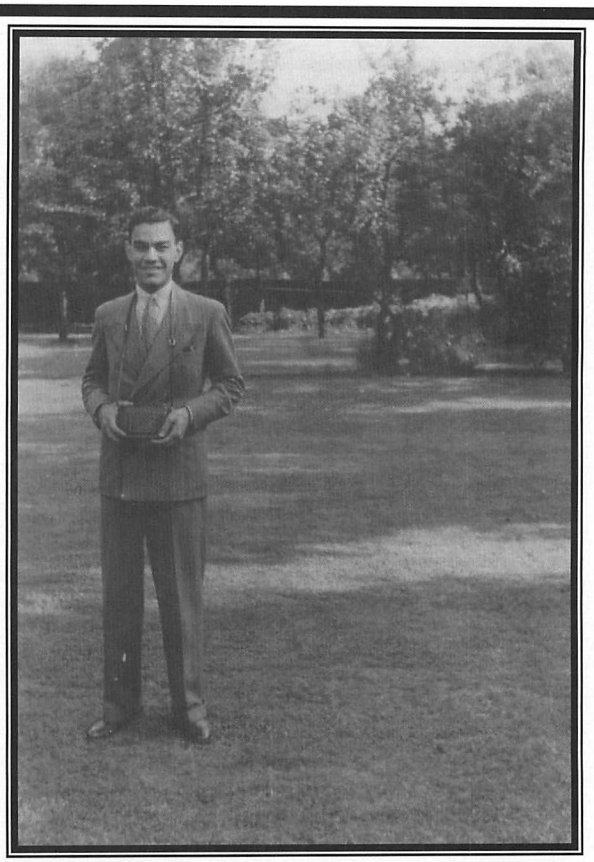


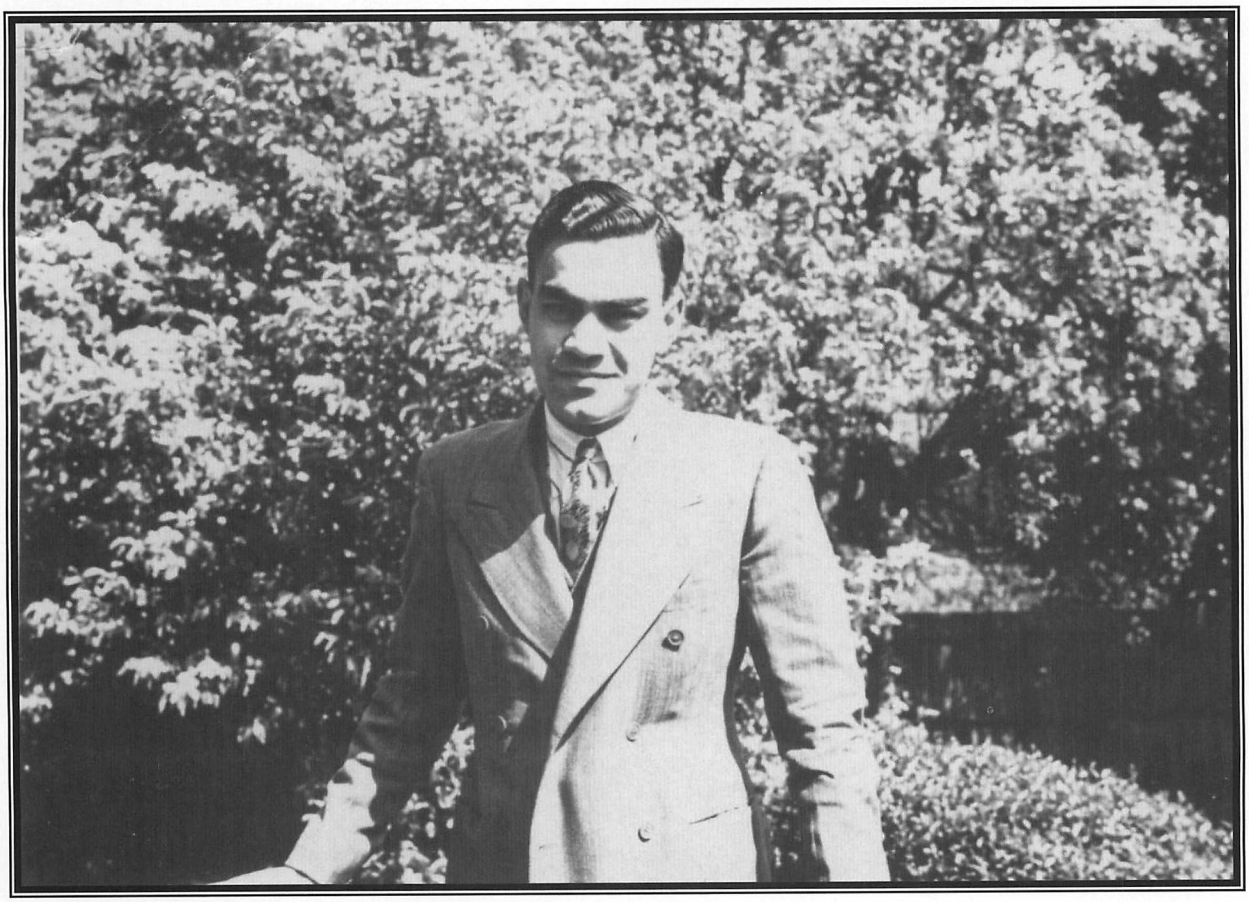
Hazrat Mirza Bashir Ahmad Qamarul Anbia
Son of Hazrat Masih-e-Maud

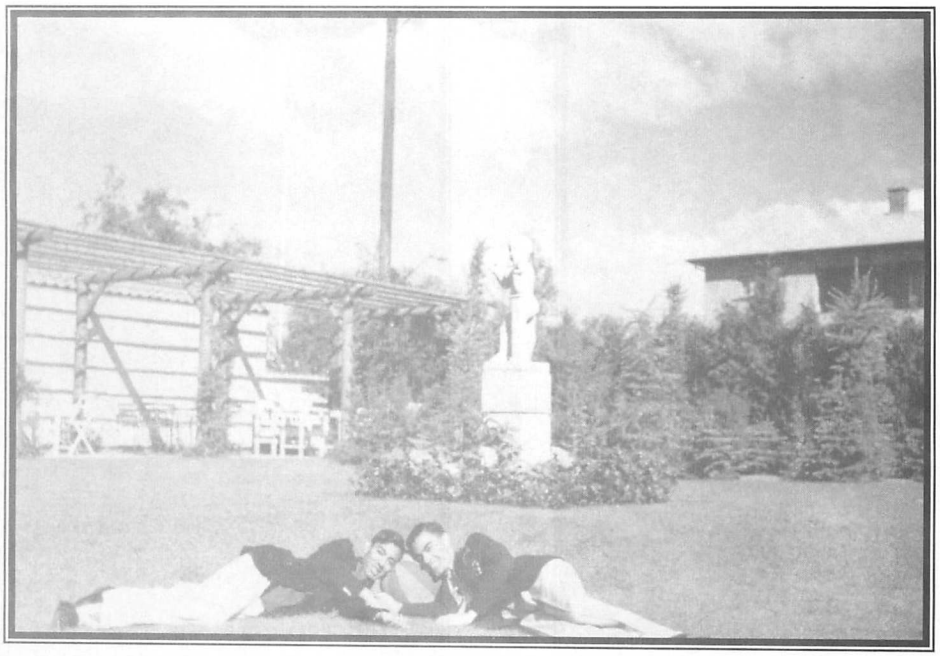
Hazrat Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad
Grandson of Hazrat Masih-e-Maud



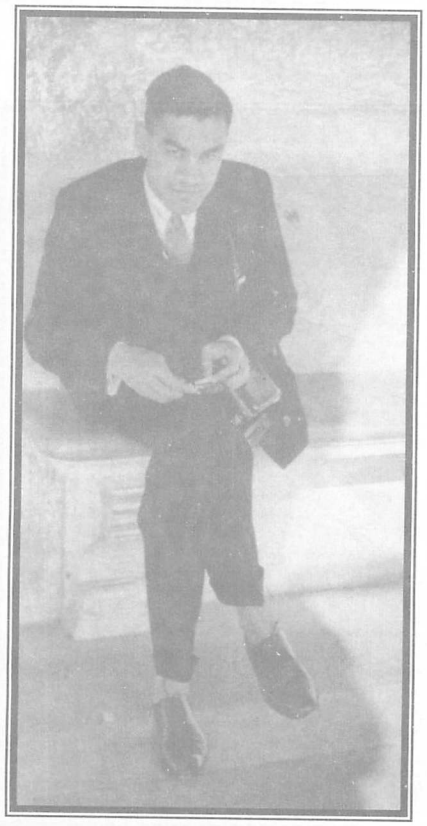
Early Years

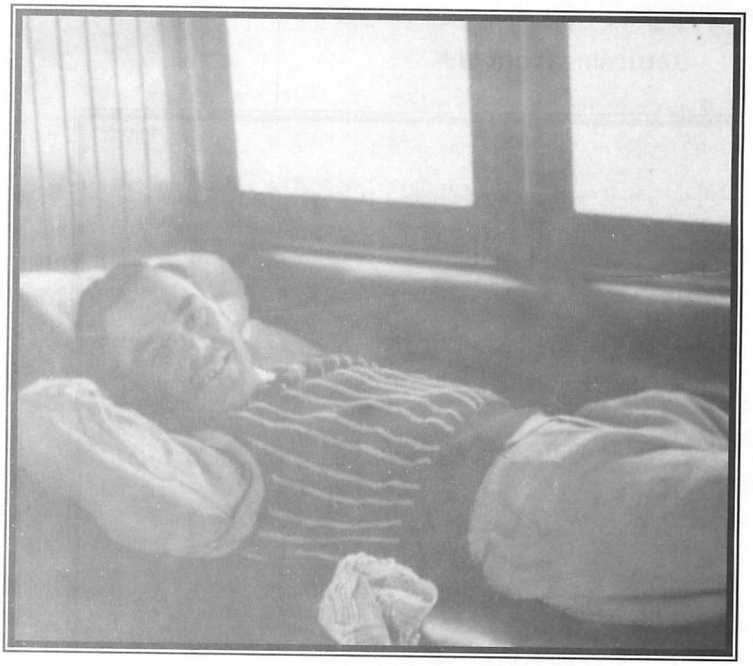






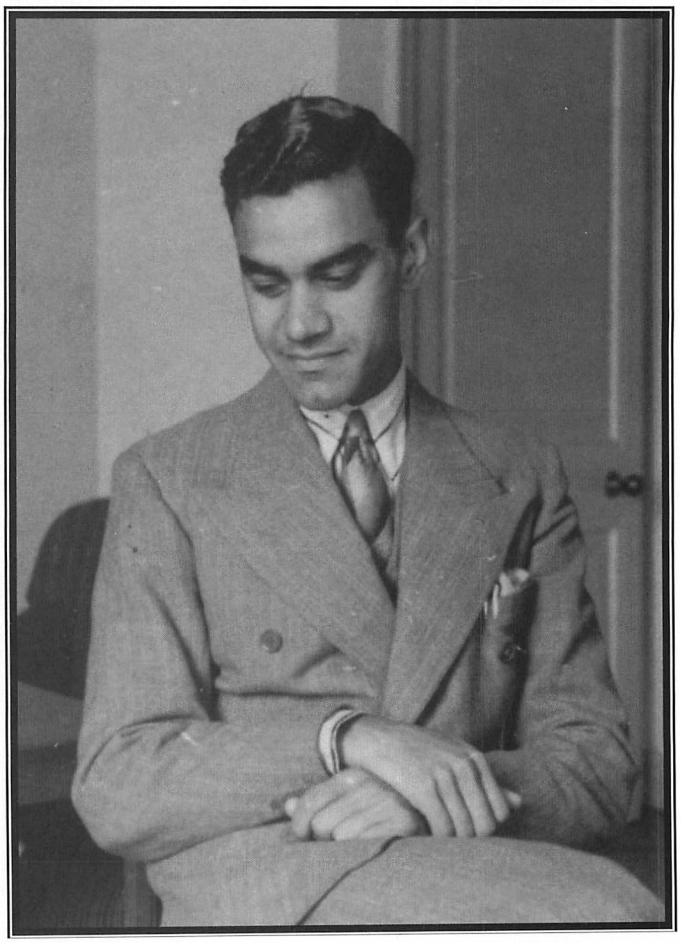
College Days





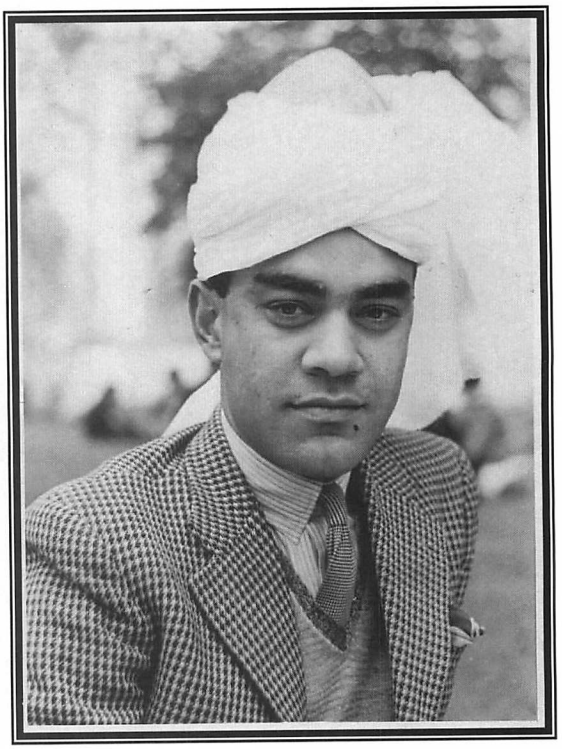
Early Years, Oxford U.K.

Returning from U.K.

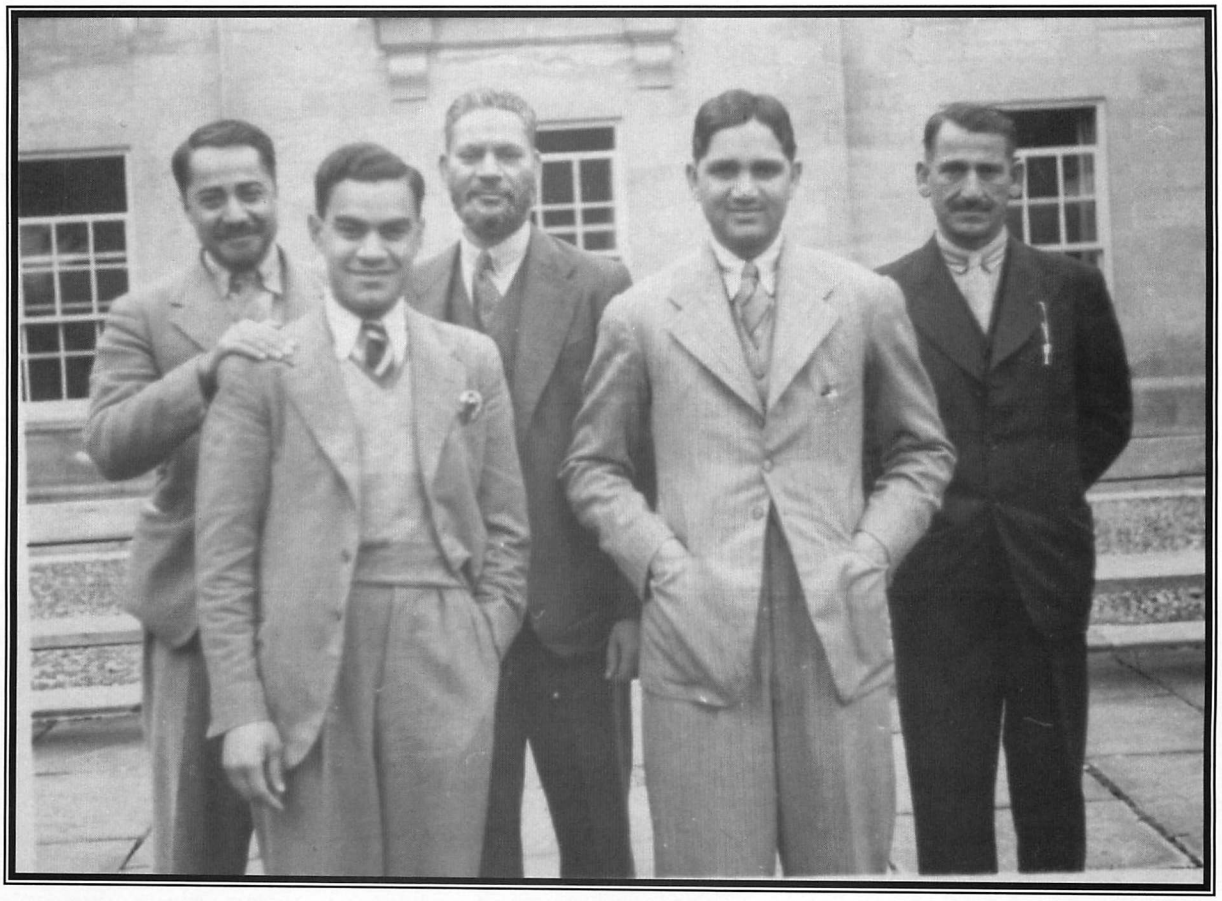


Upon Return from U.K.

Hunting, 1975



In Qadian



At Oxford, with Hazrat Khalifatul Masih III (RA) and Chaudhry Zafarullah Khan Sahib

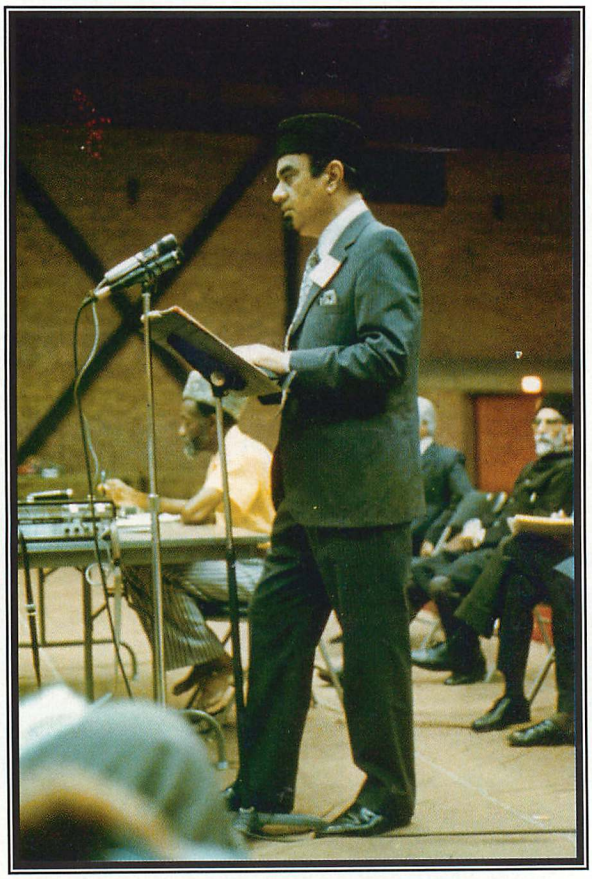
College days, with Hazrat Khalifatul Masih III (RA)

In Serevice of Jamaat

with his beloved Khalifa

With Hazrat Khalifatul Mashih III (RA)

Jalsa Salana, UK - 1997

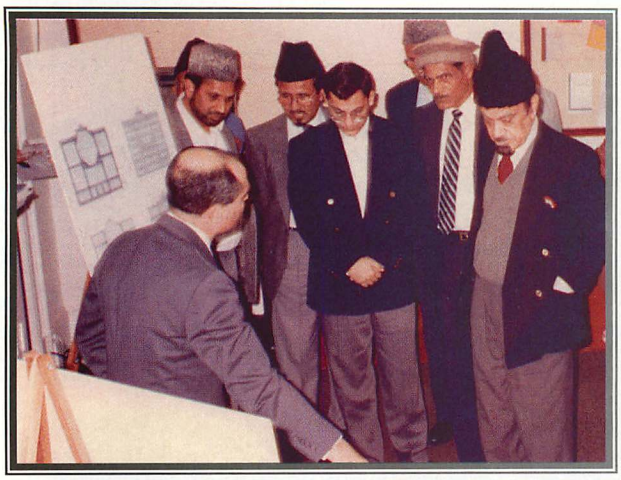


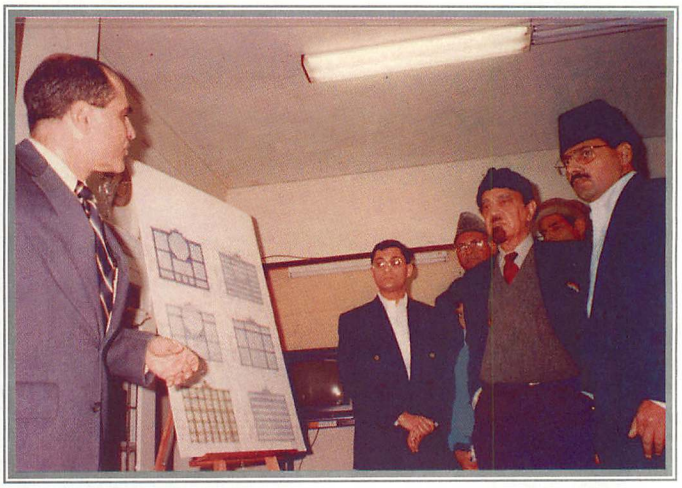
Jalsa Salana 1973

With Maulana Sheikh Mubarik Ahmad

With Jamat members mid 1970s

With Members of the Jamat, mid-seventies





Planning meetingBait-ur-Rehman Mosque project 1992

Ground-breading Bait-ur-Rehman Mosque -1993

At Bait-ur-Rehman with Jamaat members - 1996

With Maulana Sheikh Mubarik Ahmad Sahib and a Native American Guest

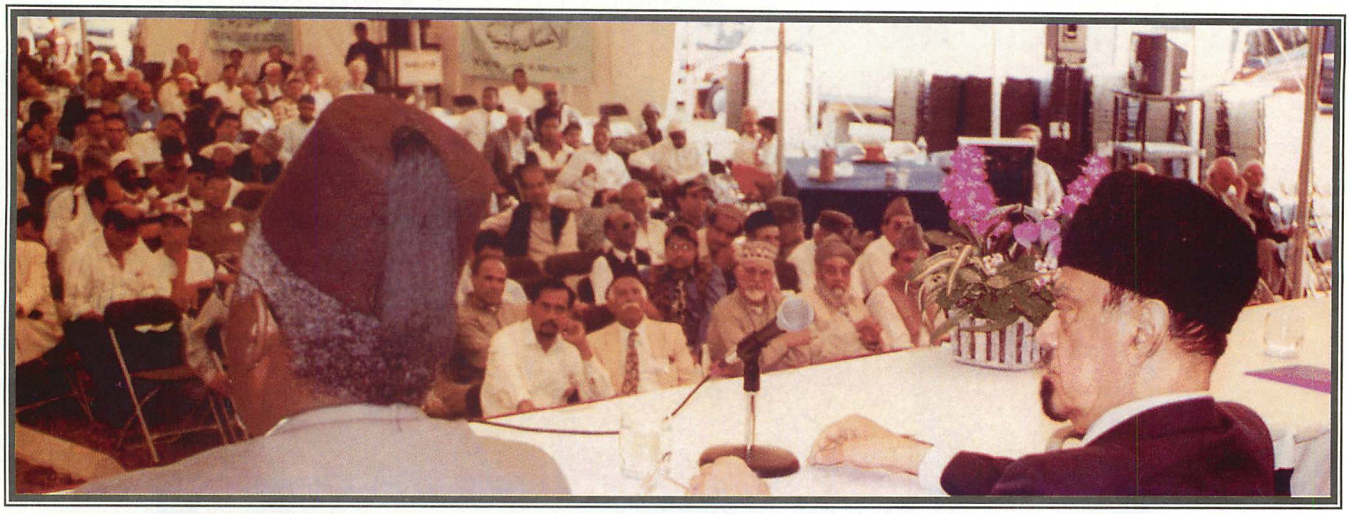
Shaking Hands with Hasan Mohammad Khan Arif, Toronto, Canada. Eid 1995

With Missionaries - 2000

With Zahir M. Ahmad - 1996

With Khalifatul Masih V and Shiekh Mubarik Ahmad Sahib,
Fazal Mosque, London - 1997

With Dr. Muzaffar A. Zafar, Naib Ameer USA

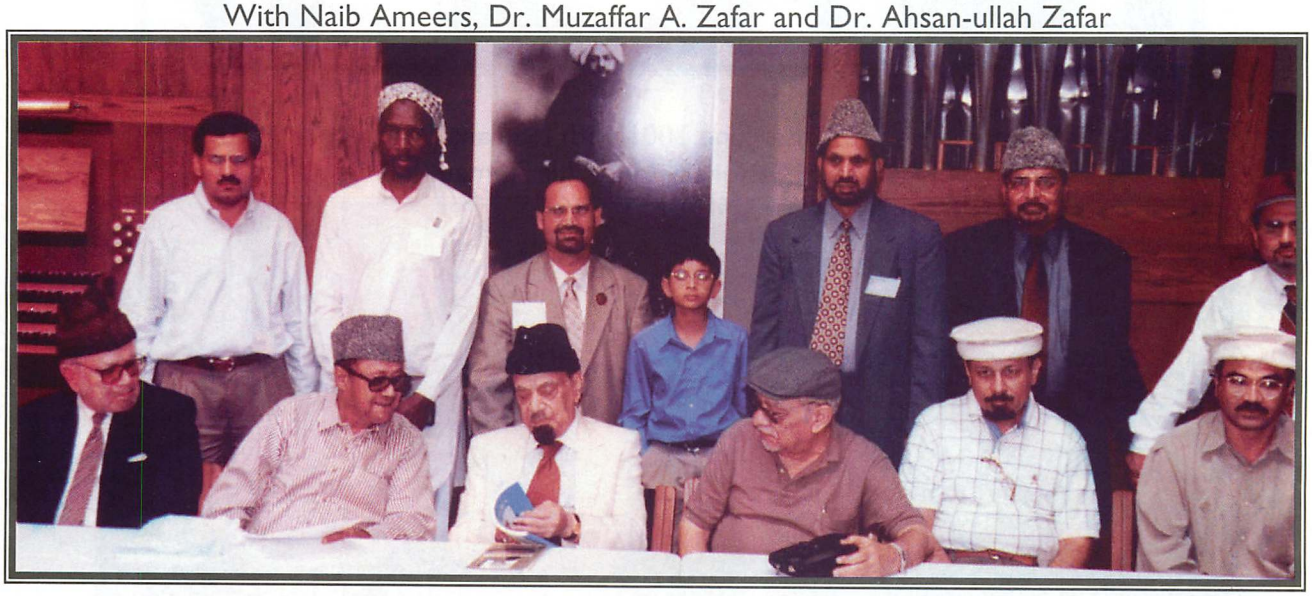


Jalsa Salana - 1996

With Hazrat Chaudhry Zafar-Ullah Khan Sahib

Majlis-e-Shura 2001

With Naib Ameers, Dr. Muzaffar A. Zafar and Dr. Ahsan-ullah Zafar



At Zion Conference, Aug 2000, with brothers Mr. Mirza Majeed Ahmad Mr. Mirza Mubasher Ahmed and Mr. Mirza Anwar Ahmad, nephews Dr. M. Maghfoor Ahmad, Mr. Mahmood Ahmad and Jamaat officers

At Majlis-e-Shura with Naib Ameer Mr. Munir Hamid and Gen. Sect. Dr. Masoud Malik

Attending his Last Jalsa, June 2001 with Maulana Shamshad Nasir and Missionary Mubashir Ahmad

At Zion

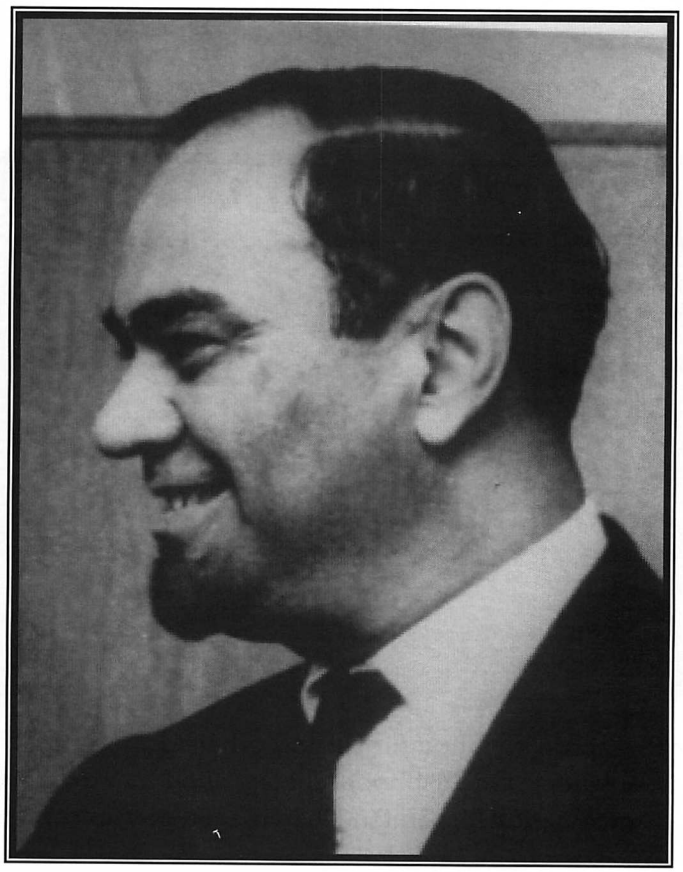
Munir Hamid (Naib Amir, USA), Hazrat Mian Sahib, Sheikh Mubarik Ahmad Sahib and Dr. AhsanullAh Zafar Sahib (then Naib Amir, USA)

Hazrat Mian Sahib and Sheih Mubarak Ahmad Sahib with the Missionaries

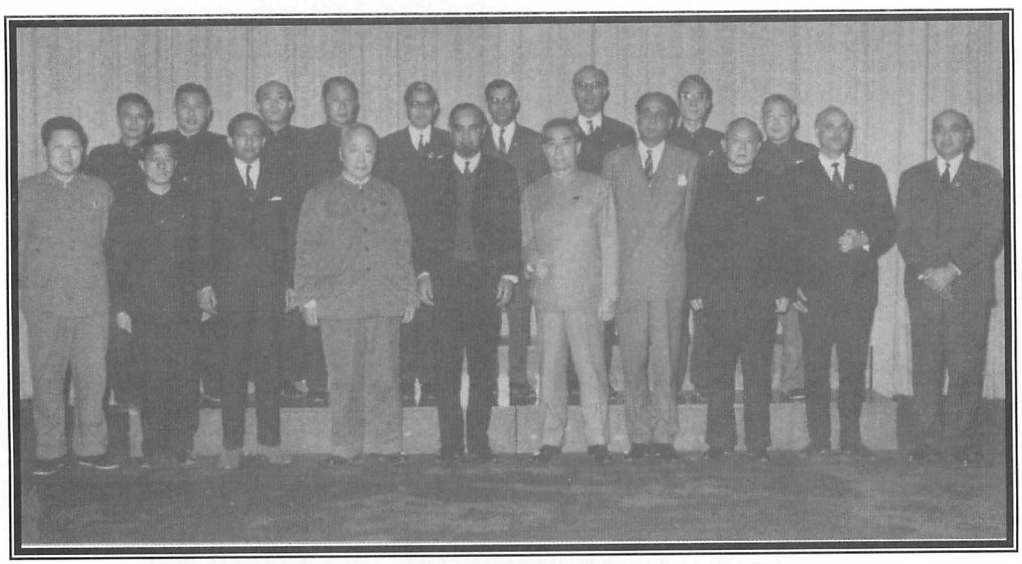
In Service of Pakistan

Signing a Trade Pact with China—1971

With President Ayub Khan—1964



With Prince Berhard of Neatherlands—1971

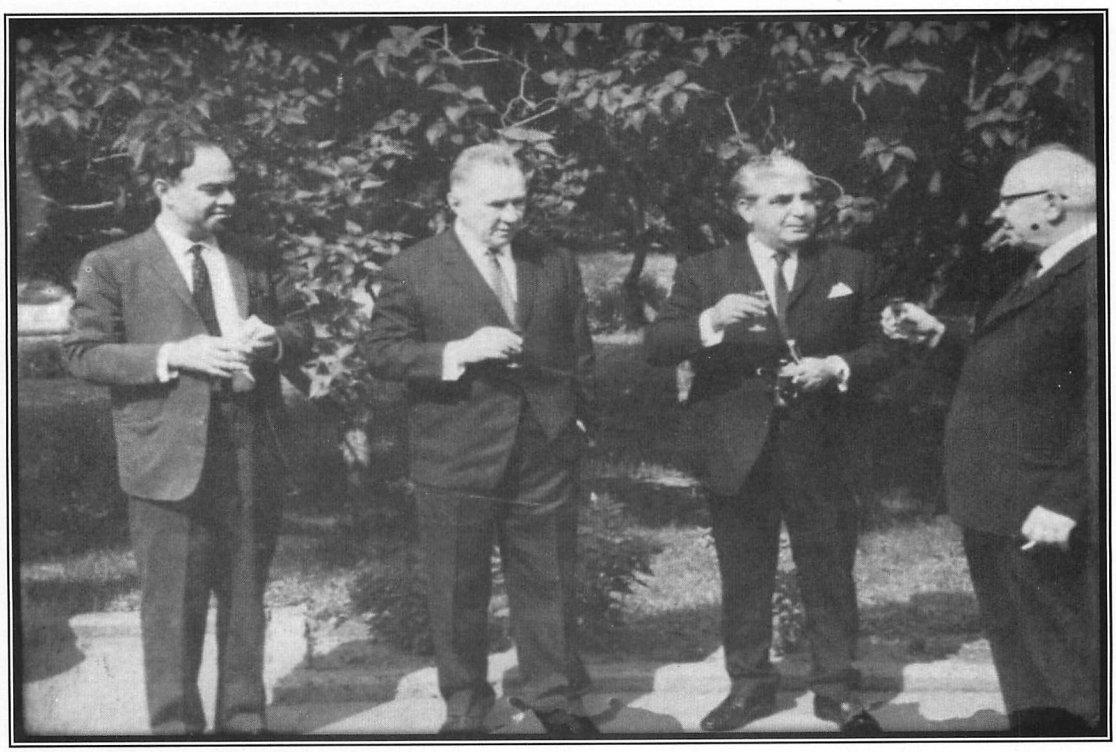


Group Photograph with Chou En-Lai and other Chinese Officials. In the back row are V.A. Jaffery, Dr. Mahboob-ul-Haq, and Mr. Sartag A\jziz. Pakistani Ambassador Mr. Sultan Khan is seen in the front row

With Chinese Prime Minister - 1969

With Russian Prime Minister - 1970

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the President of the U.S.A, for national Security Affaires, was received on his arrival at Islamabad.

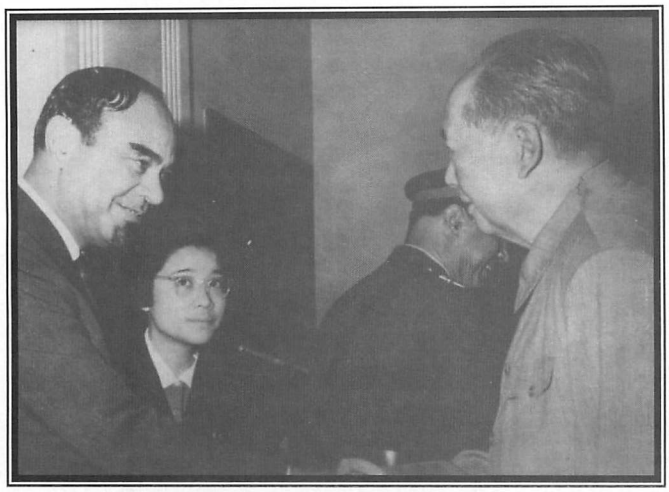


With Russian Prime Minister, President Yahya Khan and Khrushchev - 1970

Addressing a Press conference 1972, in the back ground are; Mr. A.G.N. Qazi, Dr. Mahboob-ul-Haq, Mr. Sartaj Aziz and Mr. Moeen Baqai.

With World Bank President Mr. Robert McNamara and President Ghulam Ishaq Khan

At the occasion of a pact signing ceremony between
Pakistan and China



With Chairman Mao - 1970

With Tito Marshal - 1969

Meeting with Mr. Robert McNamara - President of the World Bank. To his right is Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan - 1971

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Publisher

Legal tender, Government of Pakistan, bearing his signature.

Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, N. Pk., H.J.,
President of Pakistan

To Mr. M. M. Ahmad, S.Pk., CSP, Deputy Chairman,
Planning Commission of Pakistan,
Rawalpindi.

Greeting:

Know All Men that reposing special Trust in your Loyalty and Integrity and being desirous of according a fitting Recognition to your Service to Pakistan I do hereby appoint you the said Mr. M. M. Ahmad, S.Pk.,
to the Rank and Dignity of the Holder of a Hilal
in the Order of Quaid-i-Azam and constitute you the same with all Rights and Precedence appertaining thereto, and do order that according to the Prescriptions of the General Statutes governing the Order, you shall wear the Badge of the Order according to the Rank and Dignity you hold therein.

F.M.

Given at Rawalpindi
this Fourteenth day
of August 1968.

با تأییدات خداوند متعال
ما
محمدرضا پهلوی آریامهر شاهنشاه ایران

برای ابراز عواطف همایونی دربارهٔ جناب م - احمد قائم مقام ریاست سازمان برنامه پاکستان

بموجب این فرمان یک قطعه نشان درجهٔ اول همایون

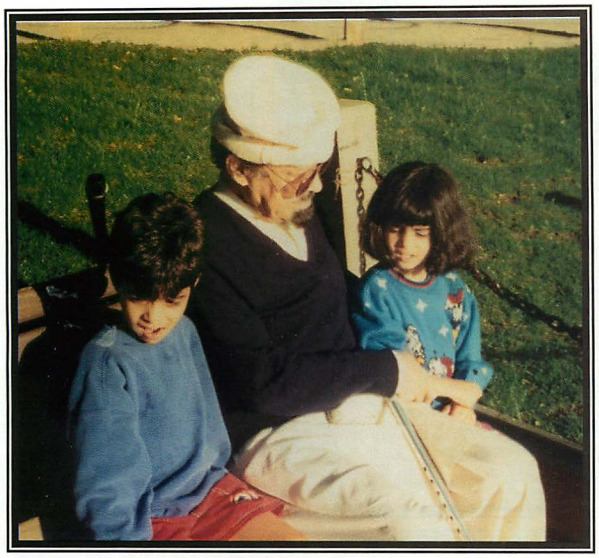
بنامبرده اعطا نمودیم. بتاریخ چهارم دیماه ۱۳۴۷

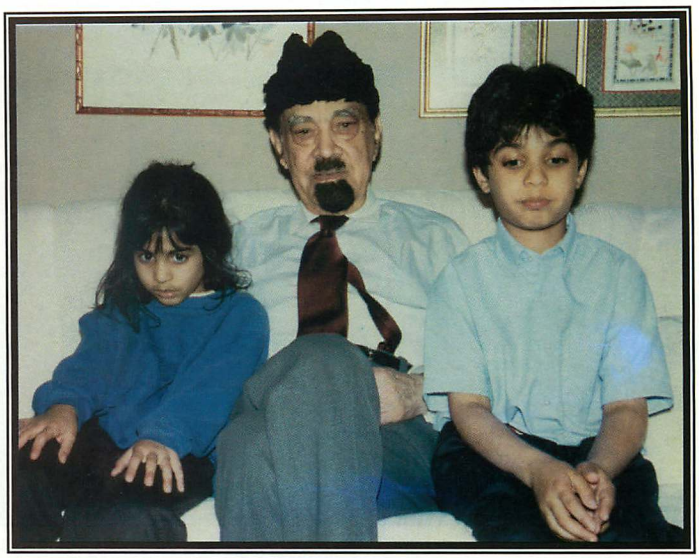
Family Life

With Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV and Sahib-zada Mirza Mansoor Ahmad, Lake District. U.K. - 1997.

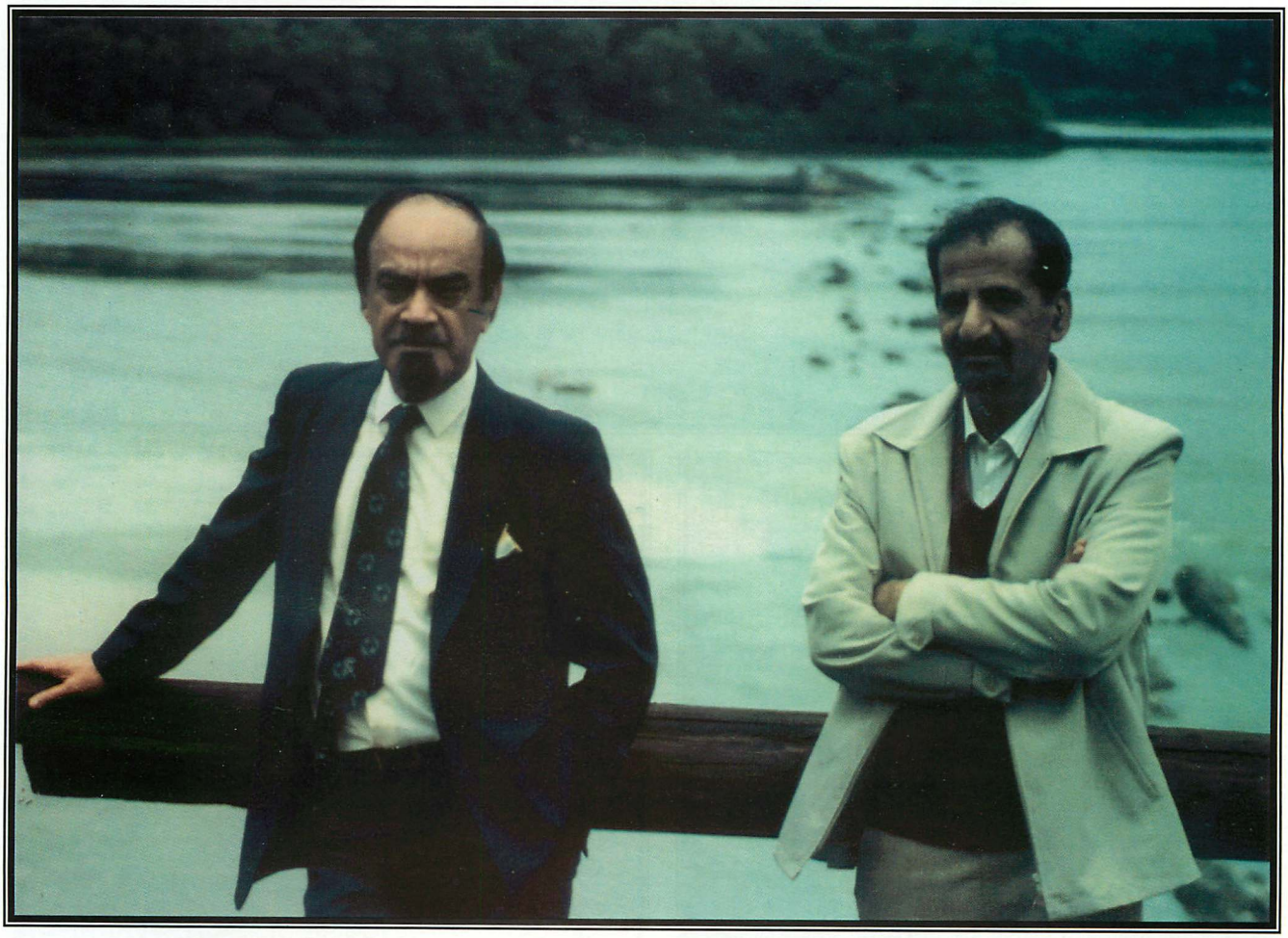
With Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV and Zahir M. Ahmad - 1997

With Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV, grandchil-dren - 1997





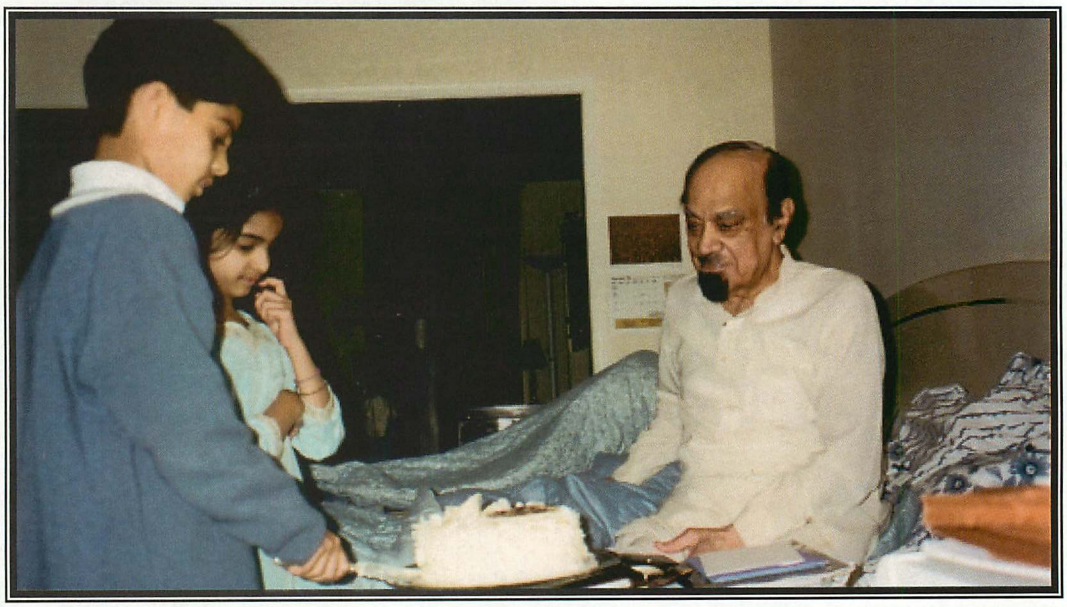
With grandchildren , Muhammad Muzaffar Ahmad and Marium M. Ahmad

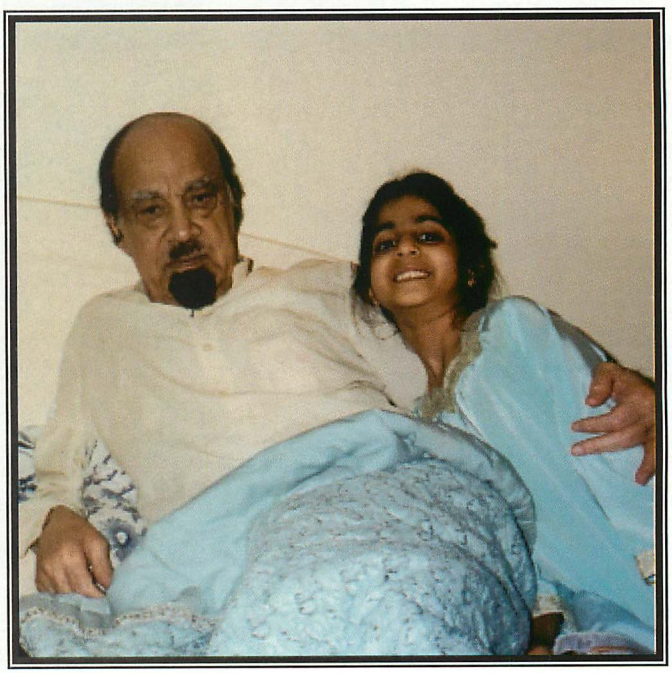


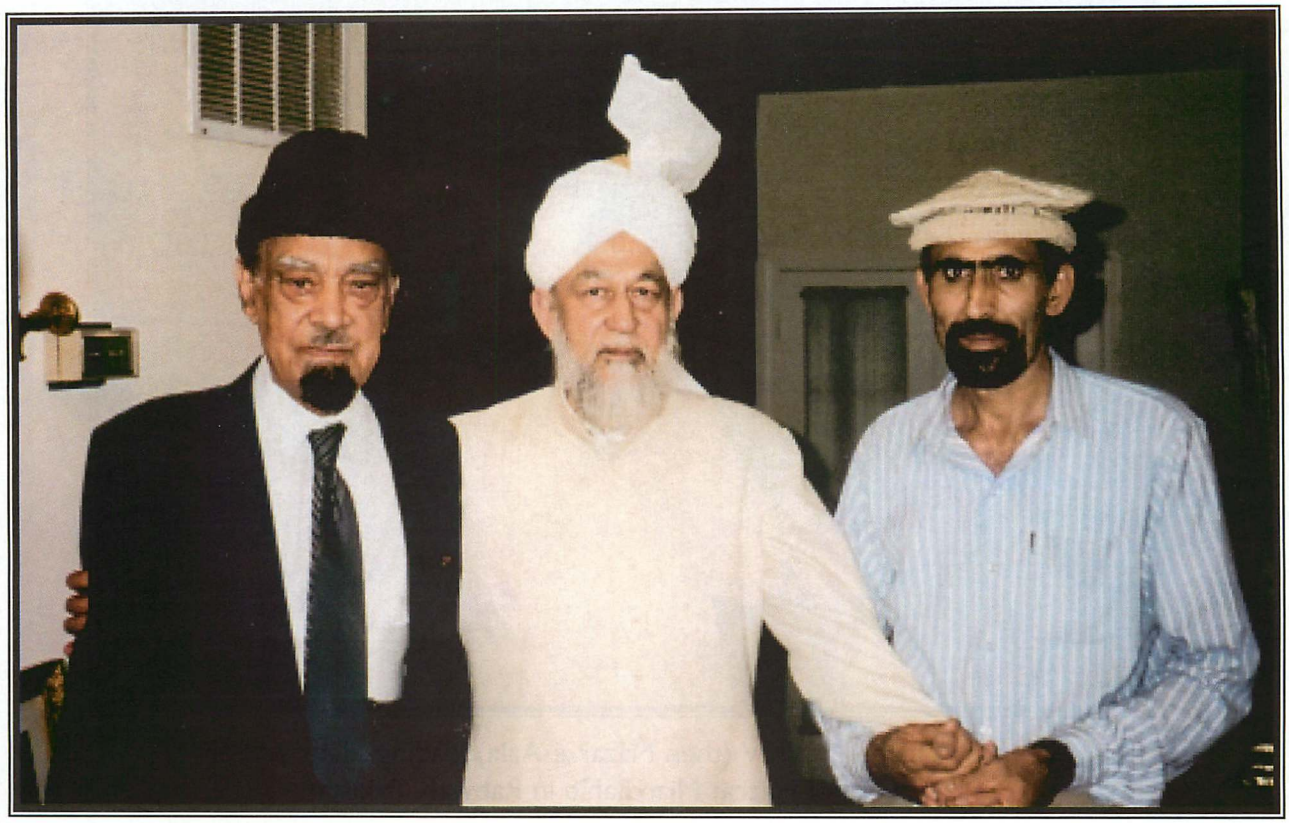
With Mr. Nasir M. Sial, Aug 16, 1985—Baraat trip Zahir M. Ahmad

With Hazoor and other Jamat members in front of his home.

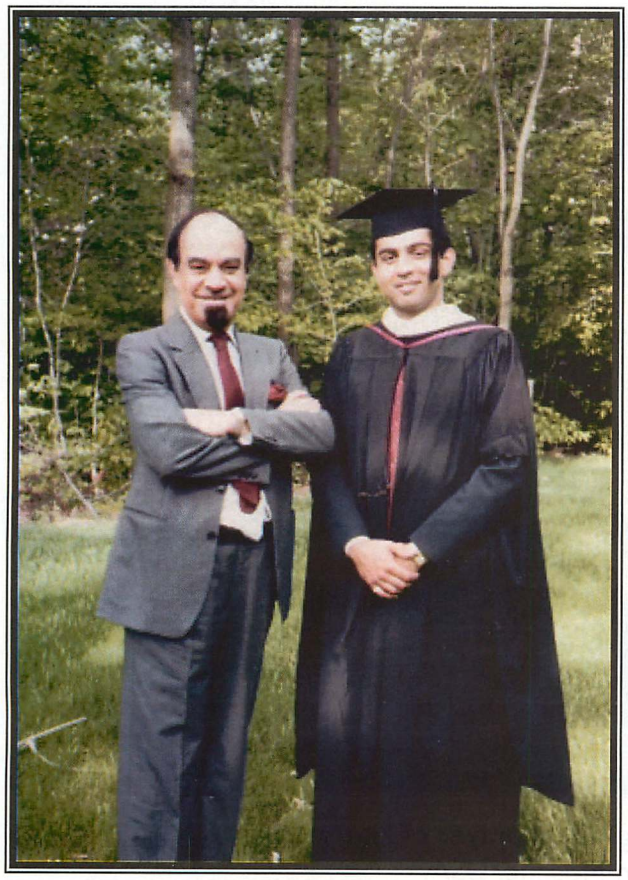
With his grandchildren at various occasions at his home.





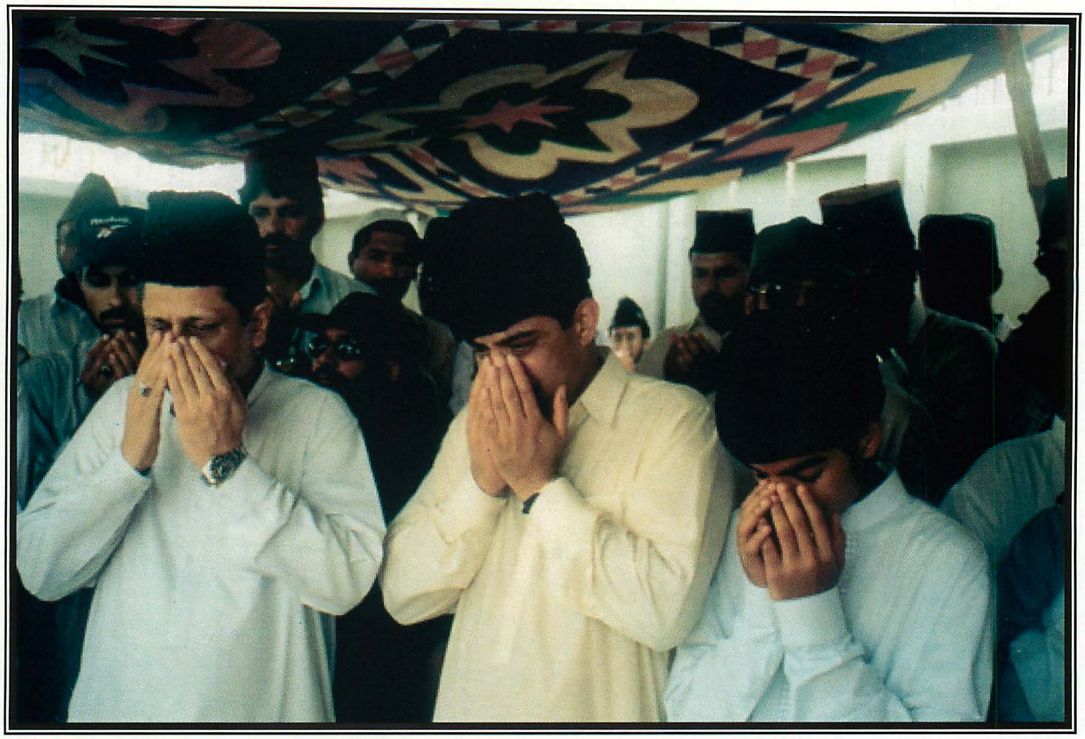


With Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IV and Mohammad Siddique



With Zahir M. Ahmad - 1984

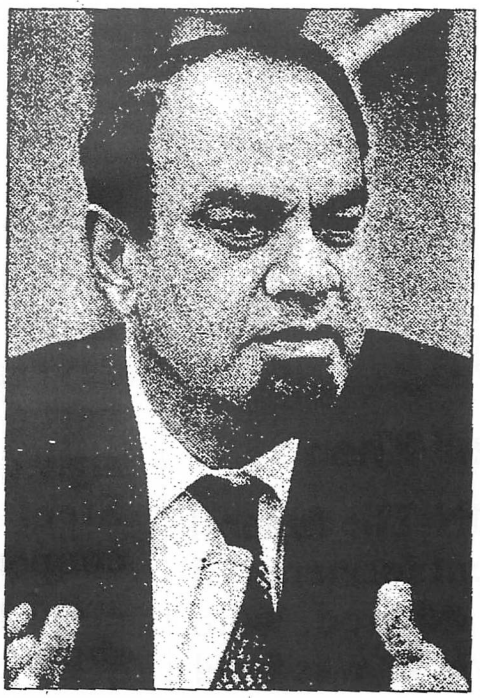
Saying Azan to his grandson's ears at his birth



Hazrat Khalifatul Masih V (then Nazar-e-Aala) leading silent prayer after burial of Hazrat Mian Sahib in Rabwah, Pakistan.

Ahsanullah Zafar, Amir USA, leading Janaza prayer of Hazrat Mian Sahib at Baitul Rehman Mosque, USA.

DAWN



M.M. Ahmad dies

By Our Correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 23: A former finance minister and presidential adviser of Pakistan, Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad, died on Tuesday at a hospital in Maryland.

He was an old heart patient.

Better known as M.M. Ahmad, he served under two presidents, Ayub Khan and Yahya Khan.

In the early 1970s, he was stabbed inside an elevator in the Finance Ministry, Islamabad, by one of his peons. After which he moved to the United States where he rejoined the World Bank as a consultant.

The Nation

M.M. Ahmed's body arrives today

From Afzal Khan

WASHINGTON-The funeral prayers of eminent former civil servant, M.M. Ahmed, who died here this week, was held Friday evening and the body flown to Pakistan Saturday.

M. M. Ahmed, 89, had nearly 33 years of distinguished career in top administrative, economic and planning positions in undivided India and later Pakistan after joining the Indian Civil Service (ICS) in 1939. Later, he served in the World Bank between 1972 and 1989 as Vice-President.

Between 1962 and 1972, he held the posts of Secretary Finance, Commerce, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission during regime of Ayub Khan and Economic Adviser to Gen Yahya Khan.

He made enormous contributions to the civil service in Pakistan and represented his country in several key events including negotiations for Basin Treaty, signed the loan for Pakistan Steel Mill, economic cooperation with China. He acted as Yahya Khan's trouble shooter in negotiations with Awami League on the fateful day of March 24 when Yahya wrapped up all talks and left Dhaka in the evening, ordering military action at midnight.

A moment of silence was observed in memory of Ahmed on Wednesday at a distinguished gathering of academics, diplomats, members of think-tanks and prominent Pakistanis in the conference" Taking Pakistan into 21st century," organised by Woodrow Wilson Center.

the given dates
pectively.

Daily Washington Post

M.M. Ahmad

Distinguished Pakistani Passes Away

Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad, often known as "MM Ahmad", a distinguished Pakistani Public Servant and a resident of Potomac, Maryland since 1972 passed away on July 22, 2002. He is survived by his wife Mrs. Amtul Qayyum, son Zahir Ahmad, his daughter-in-law Tazeen Ahmad and two grandchildren, Muhammad and Marium.

Born in Qadian, India, on February 28, 1913. Mr. Ahmad was the grandson of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, founder of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community - a peaceful movement spreading Islam in over 160 countries.

After completing high school in Qadian, India, Mr. Ahmad studied at the Government College Lahore and subsequently at London University and Oxford. He joined the Indian Civil Service in 1939, under the British Empire, and worked in senior positions until the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

Mr. Ahmad made enormous contributions to the civil service in Pakistan. He rose steadily through the ranks holding such senior appointments as Secretary Commerce, Secretary Finance, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and Economic and Financial Advisor to Presidents Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan and Z.A. Bhutto of Pakistan. Under Mr. Ahmad's Stewardship, Pakistan enjoyed a sustained record economic growth and proserity.

Mr. Ahmad represented Pakistan at several key events. He led a delegation to China in 1967 and to various international lending institutions. Mr. Ahmad had been a member of Pakistani delegations at key events including the Commonwealth Prime Ministers conferences and other summit conferences. He was a negotiator with the World Bank for the massive Indus Basin irrigation project for Pakistan. Mr. Ahmad played a key role along with former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in arranging President Nixon's trip to China. In recognition of his extensive service, Mr. Ahmad received distinguished awards from the Pakistani Government.

Mr. Ahmad was appointed as an Executive Director of the World Bank for Pakistan and Middle East. He also served as the Deputy Executive Secretary for the Joint Ministerial Committee of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. Mr. Ahmad commanded the respect and trust of Mr. McNamara and other world leaders. He retired from the World Bank in 1984.

A moment of silence was observed in memory of Mr. Ahmad by the speakers, scholars and the attendees at a conference 'Taking Pakistan into the 21st Century', organized by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars on July 24, 2002 in Washington.

Belonging to the Ahmadiyya Community, a Muslim minority group in Pakistan, Mr. Ahmad was subject to the wrath of extremists. In 1971, while in a government office elevator, Mr. Ahmad was stabbed by a religious extremist. Despite being seriously injured, he was able to subdue his assailant. His ability to withstand a brutal attack was due to his great physical condition - because of avid interest in sports such as tennis and hunting. The attempt on his life did not embitter his outlook, as he remained active and involved in human service and community affairs. He was a great scholar and kept his passion for reading until his last days.

Mr. Ahmad became the Ameer (National President) of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community USA in 1989. He brought about fiscal and organizational discipline to the Community and raised its finances by more than 8 times. He was admired and loved by the members of his community for which he worked until his demise. He had great passion for the poor and disadvantaged and helped scores of poor students, some of whom are currently serving their country or international community in responsible positions. He also took care of a number of orphans and widows in Pakistan as well as in USA.

Mr. Ahmad will be remembered for his devotion to his faith and for the lesson he taught in asking the members of his Community to ask themselves: "What have I done for my faith today?"

And to underscore his commitment, even on his death bed, Mr. Ahmad asked his assistant Dr. Zaheer Bajwa: 'Did you bring my mail today?'

Funeral prayers for Mr. Ahmad was held at Bait-Ur-Rehman Mosque, Silver Spring, MD on Friday, July 26, 2002 at 8:30 p.m., attended by more than 2,000 people coming from all parts of the United States and Canada. His body has been flown to Rabwah, Pakistan, where it will be laid to rest on Tuesday.

DAWN

Tribute to M.M. Ahmad

By Munir Ataullah

MIRZA Muzaffar Ahmad died last week in Washington. Those who knew him well will remember him for his many rare qualities of heart and mind. Other Pakistanis of the post-partition era, right up to the Yahya period, will know of him from his long and distinguished record of public service.

I still remember my utter astonishment when I first heard of his poor academic record. Let us just say that, like Churchill and many others, there was no sign there of possible future accomplishments. Be that as it may, he was amongst those select few to be chosen for the Indian Civil Service before World War Two. After a brief training period in England he was posted as AC, Khanewal.

At the partition he was additional DC, Amritsar. Having opted for Pakistan, he found the situation around him so perilous that, in spite of his official position, there was no safety in the short journey to Lahore. So he went instead to his ancestral home in Qadian (in Gurdaspur district) and flew from there to Lahore in a light aircraft.

His first administrative job in Pakistan was as DC, Sialkot, a focal point of the human cruelties and misery resulting from the upheavals of mass migration. He worked feverishly to comfort and rehabilitate the Muslim refugees. At the same time he insisted that the slain Hindus and Sikhs be given a decent burial as a matter of highest priority.

Mian Sahib's next posting, as he laughingly put it, was as surprising as it was mysterious: DC in remote Mianwali. The silver lining, however, was the respect he earned of the Nawab of Kalabagh in the execution of his duties. His rapid rise saw him successively as additional rehabilitation commissioner, Lahore, then as finance secretary of Punjab and finally as additional chief secretary for the province.

The move to Islamabad and still greater responsibility was not long in coming. In the Ayub era he was, successively, secretary of commerce, then finance secretary and eventually deputy chief of the planning commission. As economic adviser to president Yahya he was probably the most powerful civil servant of the time with supervisory authority over all the above three ministries. Those were the days, long gone now, when public servants were, by and large, held in high esteem. And Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad was, by common consent, the finest of the finest.

Throughout his career there was not even a hint of the faintest whisper of malfeasance, of favours done, of corruption, of "accommodating" the powerful. He scaled the heights open to him by winning the respect of all those who came in contact with him. Such respect is not easily won and requires more than just enormous proficiency in your work.

For all his power and position, Mian Sahib was never arrogant, was invariably soft-spoken, was a patient listener, was always fair and compassionate, and laughed easily and heartily. You could not fail to be touched by his essential humanity within minutes of meeting him.

Upon retirement from the civil service he was chosen by Z. A. Bhutto to represent Pakistan on the World Bank board of directors. Here again his worth was recognized by McNamara who gave him many additional assignments, particularly concerned with the problems of economic development in Third World countries. For the last 30 or so years Mian Sahib made Washington his home though his love for Pakistan and his many friends here ensured that he spent a part of every year in Pakistan.

DAWN

M. M. Ahmed — a rare gentleman

MIRZA Muzffar Ahmad served Pakistan in many capacities. Munir Ataullah has listed them in his tribute to him (Aug 2).

He was Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, when I met him for the first time in 1968. I was working in an honorary capacity as an economist. I would proceed to the old building in front of the railway station where the commission was housed. I would go there after finishing the day's work as director education. I was under the control of the Punjab education secretary.

As Principal of Government College, Lahore, I pleaded strongly for the grant of autonomy to the institution. The secretary opposed the proposal. I pressed on. He solved the tangle by abruptly transferring me to Rawalpindi as director, education. It was a punitive measure. I took it in my stride. Life went on from day to day.

The United Nations Asian Institute for Planning and Development selected me for appointment as an educational planning expert in Bangkok. The papers were processed in the Economic Affairs Division. These were sent to the Punjab government for approval.

The education secretary tried to sabotage the offer when M. M. Ahmad found out, he reprimanded him for the conduct unbecoming a secretary.

Finally, I was allowed to take up the job in October 1968. M. M. Ahmad was a perfect gentleman. He was committed to the welfare of the downtrodden. He had complete grasp of economic and financial issues. This was recognized at home and abroad. He was a rare human being.

Of late, I have been musing over the days gone by. Presumably, old age compels one to seek solace in reminiscence and solitude. In proportion as the mind contemplates the moments of void, it begins to dredge up the buried past after a long exile in the wilderness of life.

M. M. Ahmad's act of kindness in 1968 stands out. In the twilight years, weighed down by anxieties, irónies and ambiguities, I feel like 'a tattered, coat upon a stick' to recall Yeat's disturbing line. It is difficult to fathom the tormenting truths of life.

After a passage of 34 years, the stately figure of M. M. Ahmad is etched on my mind. In declining years, early memories send the message that 'the wheel has come full circle'.

Those lines are in tribute to M. M. Ahmad's dignity.

M RASHID Lahore

Readers are requested to restrict their comments to a maximum of 400 words. We reserve the right to edit letters for reasons of clarity and space. Letters, including those by e-mail, should carry complete postal address.—Editor

The Nation

MONDAY, JULY 29, 2002

M.M. Ahmed – some personal memories

Mirza Muzzaffar Ahmed died last week in Washington. Those who knew him well will remember him for his many rare qualities of heart and mind. Other Pakistanis of the post-partition era, right upto the Yahya period, will know of him from his long and distinguished record of public service.

I still remember my utter astonishment when I first heard of his poor academic record. Let us just say that, like Churchill and many others, there was no sign thereof possible future accomplishments. Be that as it may, he was amongst those select few to be chosen for the Indian Civil Service before World War II. After a brief training period in England he was posted as AC Khanewal.

At partition he was Additional DC Amritsar. Having opted for Pakistan he found the situation around him so perilous that, in spite of his official position, there was no safety in the short journey to Lahore. So he went instead to his ancestral home in Qadian (in Gurdaspur district) and flew from there to Lahore in a light aircraft. Amongst all his prized possessions he left behind was his brand new Chevy. This was retrieved for him some weeks later by my father who was in the Army and responsible for escorting many a refugee convoy safely across the border.

His first administrative job in Pakistan was as DC Sialkot, a focal point of the human cruelties and misery resulting from the upheavals of mass migration. He worked feverishly to comfort and rehabilitate the Muslim refugees. At the same time he insisted that slain Hindus and Sikhs be given a decent burial as a matter of highest priority. Such simple humane acts of compassion could contribute to dampening the frenzy of violence just across the border. In another story of that era which he recounted later he told how Lady Mountbatten (the Head of the Indian Red Cross) had ordered British Officers in Sialkot to immediately send to Delhi a large consignment of artificial limbs lying in Sialkot. He went in person to the Railway Station to ensure that the wagons were unloaded into his custody.

Mian Sahib's next posting, as he laughingly put it, was as surprising as it was mysterious: DC in remote Mianwali. The silver lining however was the respect he earned of the Nawab of Kalabagh in the execution of his duties. This was to stand Mian Sahib in good stead when the Nawab became the Governor of the Punjab and Mian Sahib moved to the Lahore Secretariat. His rapid rise saw him successively as Additional Rehabilitation Commmsstoner, Lahore, then as Finance Secretary Punjab and finally as Additional Chief Secretary for the Province.

The move to Islamabad and still greater responsibility was not long in coming. In the Ayub era he was successively Secretary Commerce, then Finance Secretary and eventually Deputy Chief of the Planning Commission. As Economic Advisor to President Yahya he was probably the most powerful civil servant of the time with supervisory authority over all the above three ministries. Those were the days, long gone now, when Public Servants were, by and large, held in high esteem. And Mirza Muzzaffar Ahmed was by common consent, the finest of the finest. Throughout his career there was not even an hint of the faintest whispher of malfeasance, of favours done, of corruption, of "accommodating" the powerful. He scaled the heights open to him by winning the respect of all those who came in contact with him. Such respect as we all know, is not easily won and requires more than just enormous proficiency in your work. For all his power and position, Mian Sahib was never arrogant, was invariably soft spoken, was a patient listener, was always fair and compassionate, and laughed easily and heartily. You could not fail to be touched by his essential humanity within minutes of meeting him.

Upon retirement from the Civil Service he was chosen by Bhutto to represent Pakistan on the World Bank Board of Directors. Here again his worth was recognized by Mc Namara who gave him many additional assignments particularly concerned with the problems of economic development in Third World countries. For the last thirty years or so Mian Sahib made Washington his home though his love for Pakistan and his many friends here ensured that he spent a part of every year in Pakistan.

He was of course a close friend of my father, so I have my own personal favourite story of him. When, some 40 plus years ago, I graduated from Government College Lahore I had the bright idea of applying for the Rhodes Scholarship. Hoping to impress the Pakistan Trustees I nominated Mian Sahib (who then was Additional Chief Secretary) as one of my referees. Naturally I had to get his permission for this so I went to see him and I have never forgotten his response. He said he would happily be a referee on the condition that I would give him the names of two of my teachers who knew me well so that he could first independently verify from them the details of my CV and what they thought of my fitness for the scholarship. No chance there for some extra much needed hype!

Were men of my father's generation really that different?–

BY MUNIR ATAULLAH

DAWN

Those eventful years

By Shahid Javed Burki

MIRZA Muzaffar Ahmad — known mostly as MM to his friends and admirers — died in a hospital in suburban Washington on July 22. He had been unwell for several months not because of any disease. He was just weighed down by age and by his concern for Pakistan, a country he dearly loved and to the service of which he devoted his entire and extremely productive life.

MM was born on February 28, 1913, in Qadian, India. He was educated first at Government College, Lahore, and later in Britain's London and Oxford Universities. He joined the Indian Civil Service — the ICS — in 1939. The 1939 "batch" was the last one to be recruited by the British to the premier administrative service. By recruiting Indians to the ICS, the British aimed to "Indianize" the administrative structure that was regarded as the "steel frame" in their rule of India. This process of "Indianization" was disrupted by the Second World War. When it resumed after the war was over it took a different form since the ICS was opened to the personnel of other services.

The ICS was dissolved in 1947 when the British left India. Its members were invited to opt for service in one of the two successor states — to serve either in India, a predominantly Hindu country, or to go to Pakistan, a country carved out specifically for the Muslim citizens of British India. Eighty one ICS officers, including MM Ahmad, opted for service in Pakistan. Those who chose to come to Pakistan formed the core of a new central service initially called the Pakistan Administrative Service. Later, the PAS was rechristened as the Civil Service of Pakistan, the CSP.

Most of this contingent of highly able and trained civil servants who opted for service in Pakistan were to play important roles in establishing the state of Pakistan. Most of them went to Karachi, the country's first capital. MM chose instead to go to Lahore, the capital of the part of Punjab that was attached to Pakistan. Among the positions MM held in Lahore was that of secretary of finance. Later, he went to Islamabad, Pakistan's second capital, where he served in a number of senior positions, including secretary of commerce, secretary of finance, and deputy chairman of the Planning Commission. When General Yahya Khan deposed President Ayub Khan and placed Pakistan under martial law, MM was appointed adviser to the new president and given the rank of a federal minister.

MM served in that capacity until the outbreak of the civil war between East and West Pakistan. He went to Washington soon after that fateful event and joined the World West Pakistan — especially those who belonged to Punjab — who were not prepared to accept any arrangement on the division of powers between the federal and provincial governments that would make East Pakistan the dominant force in the country's political structure. That would have happened had the provinces of Pakistan been allowed representation in the national legislature on the basis of population. In that case East Pakistan, with more people than all the provinces and states of West Pakistan combined, would have gained the majority of seats in the national parliament.

This situation was not acceptable to Punjab. A compromise was reached on the basis of what came to be called the "parity formula" according to which the country was to have two federating units, East Pakistan and West Pakistan. Each unit was to have equal representation in the national legislature. This led to the creation of the One Unit of West Pakistan in 1956. In 1958, Pakistan promulgated its first constitution.

The parity formula survived the demise of the constitution of 1956 and the establishment of a new political structure under the constitution of 1962. However, the highly centralized political structure under the military government created a number of problems. President Ayub Khan totally dominated the federal government and Governors Amir Muhammad Khan of Kalabagh and Abdul Monem Khan ruled West and East Pakistan respectively with an equal amount of authority. Concentration of so much power in three pairs of hands did not sit well with the people. In East Pakistan resentment built up against Islamabad's domination and the smaller provinces of West Pakistan were alienated by the highly authoritarian rule of Nawab of Kalabgh. On coming to power, Yahya Khan responded to these concerns by scrapping the "parity" arrangement between East and West Pakistan and by dissolving the West Pakistan One Unit.

The difficult task of dismantling the One Unit was entrusted to a committee of officials headed by MM Ahmad. MM represented Punjab while Ghulam Ishaq Khan represented the Frontier Province, A.G.N. Kazi, Sindh and Yusuf Achkzai Balochitsn. The committee's secretariat had four officials: Zahur Azhar, Dr. Humayun Khan, Dr. Tariq Siddiqui and myself. The committee's task that the remarkable economic performance of the western wing of the country was sustained by the resources garnered from their province. They wanted this bias to be corrected during the five years of the Fourth Plan.

Two panels of economists were set up, one chaired by Dr Pervez Hasan, West Pakistan's Chief Economist, and the other by Professor Nurul Islam, a Bengali economist, to resolve the differences between the two provinces. Not surprisingly, the two panels arrived at different conclusions. Hasan's panel did not reject the view that public sector expenditure had played a role in the rapid economic growth of the western province. However, it also emphasized the decisive part played by the private sector. The Bengali economists argued that much of West Pakistan's better performance was the result of large public sector investments which had been financed by external capital flows which the central government had largely directed towards that province.

The difficult task of dismantling the One Unit was entrusted to a committee of officials headed by MM Ahmad. MM represented Punjab while Ghulam Ishaq Khan represented the Frontier Province, A.G.N. Kazi, Sindh and Yusuf Achkzai Balochitsn. The committee's secretariat had four officials: Zahur Azhar, Dr. Humayun Khan, Dr. Tariq Siddiqui and myself.

Once again, MM Ahmad stepped into the breach to resolve the dispute between the two groups of experts and the two provinces they represented. As the economic adviser to Governor Nur Khan of West Pakistan, I attended several meetings chaired by MM to develop a consensus between the two provinces of the country. He laboured hard to arrive at an agreement but did not succeed as the political temperature was constantly rising. In the fall of 1970, East Pakistan's coastal areas were hit by a devastating cyclone that left a million people dead. The tardy response of the central government to this great human tragedy further soured relations between the two provinces. The rest, as they say, is history.

My closest association with MM occurred when, in 1981, I was made responsible for representing the World Bank on the secretariat of the Development Committee. MM at that point was the deputy executive secretary of the committee. The committee, straddling between the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, was charged by its members to improve understanding on a number of important issues between the governments of the developed and developing parts of the world. The beginning of the decade of the eighties saw many developing countries faced with difficult times. Much of Latin America was ravaged by the problem of debt incurred to sustain imports while the price of oil increased four-fold. World trade, recognized as an important source of growth for the developing world, was doing little for the commodity exporters of the developing world.

Official development assistance, once promised to increase steadily and significantly, had stagnated. The Development Committee's agenda was getting long with difficult subjects being added constantly to it. MM played an extremely important role in helping the governments to understand

ıependent and decided to join the con- tuency led by India. MM stayed on in ıshington and was elected deputy execu- e secretary of the joint ministerial com- ttee of the World Bank and the ernational Monetary Fund, better known the Development Committee. He retired m that position in 1984.

I got to know MM Ahmad well over the ars. Although I was 21 years his junior in ; CSP, I had the opportunity to work with n on several occasions. The first time I me in close contact with him was in 1969 ien the martial law government of General hya Khan decided to undo the "One Unit" West Pakistan. This was a momentous cision, the full import of which was not ;ognized by the military government.

The creation of the "One Unit" of West kistan was a part of the delicate balance tween political forces that dominated kistan after the country achieved inde- ndence. The task of constitution-making d been made difficult by the leaders of tered areas.

MM Ahmad was equal to the task. For several weeks with patience, dignity and intelligence — three distinguishing traits of his personality — he guided the 'One Unit dissolution committee', towards resolving all outstanding issues in time set by the Yahya government. The committee's plan went into effect on July 1, 1970, when West Pakistan "One Unit" was dissolved and all power was transferred to the provinces of Balochistan, the North-west Frontier Province, Punjab and Sindh.

My second close association with MM occurred during the same period when he was entrusted with the delicate task of getting the governments of East and West Pakistan to accept the macroeconomic framework developed by the Planning Commission for the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The plan was to run for the period between 1970 and 1975. By the time the Planning Commission revealed its approach, the citizens of East Pakistan had been convinced

ing country person to chair the committee and guide its deliberations. We turned t Ghulam Ishaq Khan who was at that tim finance minister of Pakistan. Ishaq and MM were good friends and it was because of tha friendship that the former agreed to contes the election of the chairmanship of the Development Committee. MM was instru mental in getting all the governments repre sented on the committee to agree to Ishaq Khan's candidature. The Pakistani finance minister was elected by a unanimous vote. Helped by MM, Ishaq performed impressively in that position, winning the respect of both developed and developing countries. He was re-elected for a second term and continued in that position even after he left the finance ministry and became chairman of the Senate in Pakistan.

I offer these recollections to the readers of Dawn to celebrate the life of M. M. Ahmad, most of which was spent in the service of his country. MM gave all he had to Pakistan.

DAWN

A man larger than life

I WRITE in memory of the prince of our hearts. With my two little children standing next to me who are fortunate enough to have experienced his affection and immense fondness, love and respect for children, I wonder how one puts into words and describe a man who was larger than life itself, a legend, and a master in the art of governance.

Volumes of books will not do justice to the rich life he lived. He was a tower of strength and support for Pakistanis abroad.

With all the excitements and distractions of Washington, there was nothing more thrilling than walking up those stairs leading to the room where he would be sitting. Every minute spent in his company was a journey through the classic moments of history. Every word uttered by him reflected a man possessing unusual wisdom and judgment, which is not found in living souls these days.

He practised what economists today are peddling as a new concept which is that cultural and human development precedes economic development, always appreciating, respecting, and bringing out the creative spirit present in us all. In Washington, his home and family life was an epitome of Mughal and Pakistani culture.

He was a pioneer in giving Pakistani women professional exposure and direction. He would say that for Pakistan to pull out of poverty, Pakistani women needed to be financially independent and professionally able.

I feel that professionally and personally what I learned from him is far more valuable than anything ever taught in any Ivy League school or any institute under the sun. With ease, peculiar only to him, in a few minutes, he would come up with simple solutions for problems.

He spent his life serving humanity. From his juniors he demanded nothing less than perfection.

One early morning on the breakfast table, God blessed me with an opportunity to tell Mian Sahib when he was in good health: "I can spend my life thanking you and yet will not be able to thank you enough for what you taught me and what you gave me." From him we learned to enjoy the little wonders of life.

Such a man was M.M. Ahmad.

N.M.
Lahore